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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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The double the circulation of the RU-RAL WORLD annually is an ambition of the Publishers. It requires new subscriber is constituted an agent to assist in that effort. The price of the RURAL WORLD annuality and women of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairy industry of the state and the high character of the subscriber.

The fore of the winter and on the value of the trans paper. Renewals in no case will be re-ceived for less than one dollar unless ac-companied by the name of a new sub-

A. NELSON IS DEAD.

We were shocked by receiving on last Monday morning's mail a letter from Mr. Arthur T. Nelson of Lebanon, Mo., dated November 10, informing us of the sudden death of his father, Mr. A. Nelson, which had occurred at 4:50 that morning. He had died after an illness of only four days' direction.

tor the Blue Valley Creamery is being operated entirely on that system. Messrs, which had occurred at 4:50 that morning. He had died after an illness of only four days' duration.

Mr. Nelson was 71 years of age. He was one of the leading citisens of Laclede County and one of the greatest fruit growers in south Missouri. He was born in Oneida County, New York; he lived in Buffalo twenty-three years, where he was engaged in lake and canal transportation and farming. He came to Lebanon in 1833 as manager of the Ozark Plateau Land Company, which had purchased 150,000 acres of land in Laclede and and properties of the Blue Valley Creamery is being of all preparation for it by mental training? Is it only driving the team afield, turning over the soil, scattering the seed and arresting the erop? Such conception of agriculture will most assuredly prove disastrous financially to the one thus viewing it. In the professional and commercial world aman may be one-sided in his information and be prosperous, but a successful farmer must be the all-round man in education. His activity in the vegetable world demands that he have a knowledge of plant life, and "As a was a possible to the manual company, which had purchased 150,000 acres of land in Laclede and are all the state of all preparation for it by mental training? Is it only driving the team afield, turning over the soil, scattering the seed and turning over the soil, scattering the roop? Such conception of agriculture will most assuredly prove disastrous financies. In the professional and commercial world a man may be one-sided in his information and be prosperous, but a successible to them.

In the professional and commercial world a man may be one-sided in his information and the first train joining counties, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a mem-ber of the State Board of Agriculture, having been appointed some time ago by Gov. Dockery. He has been treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural Soof the Aussouri State Professional So-clety for eight years, and during all of the period of his residence in Missouri he has taken an active part in the work of people entitle her to.

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY.

The farm water supply is a matter of very great importance, and one that does not receive the attention it should. It is the generally accepted opinion that a great drawback in Missouri and other western prairie states is lack of water. It is true, we do not have, in the prairie sections, as many springs as are found in rocky and mountainous sections, but the means of providing an abundant farm water supply that is even better than water from many springs and wells, being free from mineral and other impurities, which water in its passage through soils will gather. No water in nature is so pure as that from the clouds, the first few minutes after rainfall. This gathered into properly constructed cisterns affords a supply of water unequaled in healthfulness by that of springs or deep living wells.

A cistern 10 feet in diameter and 15 deep will hold about 360 barrels of r. The roof of an ordinary house will collect that amount of water in the course of a year of normal water fall.

In many sections of our state the clay nacious that no cementing is only a stone wall is required to the clay wall crumbling and caving in.

If cementing is needed, it would be well to line the cistern thoroughly with hard brick both bottom and sides. If the brick is well cemented there will seldom be any trouble by scaling off. When cemented on clay in very large cisterns the curvature of the walls is so slight that the cement is apt to be forced off in spots by the pressure of seepage water from without if the cistern be partly

There are among farmers, too, many that the comment is apt to be forced of it may which has been gained in spots by the pressure of seepage water from without if the cistern be party.

In making a large cistern, say 14 feet in dameter, the arch should have at least five feet of spring. If the walls end of the century of

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association, held last week at Paimyra, Mo., was, to tell the story in three words, a grand success. Not one of the eleven meetings previously held came anywhere near it, taking it in To double the circulation of the RU-

> of the 50 entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitnot one, we believe, got a score below 90.
>
> The highest score on butter was 97, obtained by the Blue Valley Creamery entry, St. Joseph, Mo., and winning for the
> buttermaker, C. J. Walker, not only the
> gold medal for the highest scoring creamspecific to the score of the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the so entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the so entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the so entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the so entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the so entries of butter and cheese the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the cry of surplus until we felt a fruitfor the highest score on butter was 97, obtained by the Blue Valley Creamery enbuttermaker, C. J. Walker, not only the
> buttermaker, C. J. Walker, not only the
> gold medal for the highest scoring creamgold medal f ory butter, but also the custody for the coming year of the challenge silver cup. Not only was this a great victory for a young creamery, but a distinct and flattering triumph for the farm separator, for the Blue Valley Creamery is being operated entirely on that system. Messrs. Walker Bros., respectively manager and was a proper than the cream of the company of the company of the cream of th

audience that had lined the half to over-flowing. The paper was so replete with tacts, sparkling in its humor, touching in its pathos, that it at once became the keynote of the convention, and all during the remainder of the meeting could be the remainder of the meeting could be neard the query "Why Not Missouri?" "My hors and in tones that made the blood of all attissourians tingle and made them determine that Missouri should soon be put in the rank as a dairy state that her natural the intelligence of her the horse.

the society, and in advancing the fruit-growing industry of Missouri. Few men have had so potent an influence in this work.

In the death of Treasurer Nelson and ively had a pleasant and profitable time. To show that the interest in the meeting throughout the county of Marion was deep we only need to refer to the fact that in competition for a \$25 Jersey helfer, nttle boy, Elmer Young, secured more than 1,300 signatures or Marion county people to a paper promising that they would, unless prevented by sickness or would, unless prevented by sickness or business, attend the meeting. Other boys and girls secured large numbers of signatures. It was by such enterprise and work that Paimyra has the credit of having had in her midst the most successful tural course that will give them the

FARMING DEMANDS TRAINING.

Professional men, artisans, in fact, all business activities are demanding these pursuits shall be conducted by minds that have a peculiar fitness for them. Not according to the ancient fallacy of a rhtened age (which might be relic of barbarism), just because they were born doctors, lawyers, teachers, financiers, or even farmers, but from the logical, reasonable standpoint from the logical, reasonable standpoint that they are fitted for them by a proper knowledge of them, and a mental training which will enable them to use the knowledge which has been gained in reference to any line of work in a philosophical, scientific and practical way. Unless information be thus acquired and guided the old time jucky or unjucky.

all bespeak the sentiments of the most enlightened and progressive, and but em-phasize the truth that hand must be in-telligently guided by mind. These latter mentioned schools have been the subject of much unjust criticism and in countless could mot obtain from the soil. It is cares have been burlesqued. Those in attendance have been ridiculed and made any further upon the subject. The fact prominent in the humorous columns of is, however, that the plant food added is our leading newspapers.

cattle it would seem positively essential that he understood anatomy and veterinary science.

"My horse is sick," reports Farmer A.
"What seems to be the trouble?" says

"I don't know," replies the owner of

advantages and the intelligence of her The poor animal suffers and perhaps dies because of the ignorance of its own-er. Would that the suffering horse could voice his sentiments in condemnation of In the death of Treasurer Nelson and Vice-President Miller, one following so close after the other, the State Horticultural Society has suffered great loss.

The NATURE NATURE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF his master's almost criminal ignorance. centers of trade.

We have referred to but a few of the leading lines of activity that are a part of the business life of the farmer, which together with many others complete the whole. Yet the majority will enter upon given by Messrs. Settles & Settles, one utile boy. Elmer Young, secured more than 1,300 signatures of Marion county people to a paper promising that they

principles, rather than on the hit-and-miss plan, and more often miss than hit-will more than compensate for the effor-to acquire such information. Let us no more deride the scientific farmer, who is

really the only practical one. We concede without discussion that the student who pursues such a course will not return to the farm a full-fledged farmer with a touch like that of Midas that will convert at once all the farm products into gold. What medical, lav or divinity school gives us the complete professional man? But mental training will enable him to investigate and seek for the whys and wherefores, causes and effects, and, in fact, give to the world

a thinking farmer.

There are among farmers, too, many apologies for the avocation. If conscious are made and designed mostly for water-

ers haul out farm manures upon their sist in preventing the dam from washing soil they usually do so for the purpose of adding plant food. The result of their out in times of large freshets. One end work is larger yields of crops, and they naturally conclude that the plants secured food from the manure which they

not the largest factor in the value of and keep it frozen longer, and the shade

vestigation are very interesting when considered in connection with the sub-ject of this article. On an upland slope is an orchard which was heavily manured last fall and a cover crop of rye was grown in it during the winter. In the spring the ground was thoroughly disced. It was again disced after the heavy rains in the early part of April, and the discing was repeated after a light rain, which fell in May, and after another light rain in the early part of June. About July 25, after a period of seventy days without enough rain at any time to wet the soil three inches deep, the first fifteen inches in depth of the soil of this orchard contained 16.5 per cent of mois-

Another orchard on excellent bottom land, but which had not been tilled or manured, contained only 9.5 per cent of moisture. This orchard was free from weeds and excepting the fact that the trees were somewhat older and larger the comparison of the two methods of treatment is a very fair one.

In order that the reader may more fully understand the meaning of this differ-ence in the amount of moisture in the two orchards, it may be stated that soil containing 16 to 20 per cent of moisture is in excellent condition for the growth of corn, while corn dies in soil containing 8 to 11 per cent of moisture, its power to use the moisture depending somewhat upon the mechanical condition of the soil. Or, stated a little more graphically, this difference of 7 per cent in the moisture content of the soils is equivalent to 125 tons of water to the acre in favor of the well-tilled, manured orchard.

There is no doubt that the good tillage this orchard received was responsible for a large part of its abundant supply of moisture, but the humus produced by the manure must also have a good share of the credit, for the soil in this orchard contained considerably more moisture than was found in any one of more than

ondition is such that the corn plant at training had in her midst the most successful meeting of the Association, was unable, president of the Association, was unable, because of itiness, to be present at the meeting, was the occasion of many rests, and at the closing session a resonation series. The pleasure as well as profit derived meeting, was the occasion of many rests, and at the closing session a resonation series. The pleasure as the principles are the meeting, was the occasion of many rests, and at the closing session a resonation series. The pleasure as the pleasure as the principles are the pleasure as the pleasure as well as profit derived the pleasure as the pleasu

will pay farmers to save all farm man-ures and to make a special effort to keep tock with the express purpose of con verting all straw, surplus corn fodder, etc., into manures.

R. W. CLOTHIER. Professor Agriculture and Chemistry, Cape Girardeau State Normal. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

USES OF FARM PONDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farm ponds

it will be good policy to get the place of storage ready. This should be most especially done in sections where wells are difficult to dig or bore, and where the supply is apt to be scant.

THE VALUE OF FARM MANURES IN on the south side of the pond, as mine are, it will add very much to their use-the water fulness in the way of shading the water north of the dam, and the roots will assist in preventing the dam from washing out in times of large freshets. One end water, Oklahoma, if you desire a copy. If the value of the pond, as mine are, it will add very much to their use-the value of the water fulness in the way of shading the water north of the dam, and the roots will assist in preventing the dam from washing out in times of large freshets. One end

on the ice in winter and on the water in summer. We call this pond "Mirror poment of stock husbandry quickly dis-Lake." The reflection of the trees on the pond sometimes makes the water look enough, but it has not been generally

through the farm, thereby fencing off the wheat and also alfalfa from the cornield, as he wishes to pasture the latter by reason of the large crops obtained on many farms. It is obvious first, and to turn on to the wheat pasture about Christmas. Will the health of the cattle be endangered from grasing on the alfalfa by that time? We have had no experience with it for grasing purposes. A gentleman told us recently that it will bloat the cattle and would kill them to keep them on it constantly. Will some one who has had experience with alfalfa as a pasture kindly tell us whether this are expenditure of time and labor as present in November, 1899. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent of the corn copp of 1890 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1901, as compared with 4.4 per cent of the crop of 1890 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902, and 5.9 per cent of that of 1898, in hand November 1, 1899.

The latter by reason of the large crops of the solic the latter by reason of the large crops of the targe the hand to the large crops of the large crops of the targe thanks of the cattle beautiful the latter by reason of the large crops of the large crops of the targe thanks of the large crops of the large crops of the targe thanks of the large crops of the targe thanks of the large crops of the targe thanks of the large c as a pasture kindly tell us whether this would be the result at that time of year? My husband has gone to town to-day to purchase woven wire to fence a hog pas-ture. We have lost four fine hogs since we came here, probably from keeping

plenty of fresh water to drink and mud holes to "bathe" in, and a diet of corn fed dry and a slop about once a day made of shorts and wheat bran—but they needed green food, especially the brood sows and growing hogs. We are honestly ashamed of this year's hog record. We are old readers of the RURAL WORLD, besides have had considerable experience with hogs, and knew our hogs could not do well enclosed in those dry pens, shut off from green food during this long, extremely hot summer. And what is our excuse? Waiting for a reduction in the price of wire. In the spring we could advantages. were equally as well tilled.

In addition to the fact that humus enables the soil to absorb and hold more moisture, its effect upon the mechanical condition is such that the corn plant at least can extract this water easier than the price of time, but do we not repeat, the limit of time, but do we not repeat, the surprising, and it is no wonder that stock husbandry does not develop as it should when laboring under such manifest disadvantages.

One hundred instances could be multiplied to show the infinite value of education of 4 cents on the rod.

Procrastination is, we often repeat, the liest can extract this water easier than the price of time, but do we are repeat, the surprising, and it is no wonder that stock husbandry does not develop as it should when laboring under such manifest disadvantages.

One hundred instances could be multiplied to show the infinite value of education in the price of wire. In the spring we could have gotten it for about 32 cents, now 28.

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the corn was ten feet high and just beginning to suffer severely from drouth where the moisture content of the soil was as low as ten per cent.

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that when considered only from the standpoint of the moisture that when considered only from the standpoint of the moisture.

I moisture, be light, the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato vines, almost entirely wiping our Irish potato patch out of existence. We will not the mind of the writer that when considered only from the standpoint of the moisture, in the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato patch out of existence. We will not occur the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato patch out of existence. We will not occur the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato patch out of existence. We will not occur the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato vines, almost entirely wiping our lines of the sum of the proceeded to dig them. We gathered from one-quarter of an acre 19 bushels of nice potatoes, very few real small ones, and I picked up some that weighed three pounds each. I sent two of them to our pounds each. I sent two or them to our doctor's wife, who is a north Missouri lady, and she says they are the largest sweet potatoes she ever saw. She ar-rived here, I believe, some time last June. You see she didn't see that one a little boy told me his papa raised here one year. He said these three-pounders were small potatoes beside that one. "Why," says he, "that one was as big as that water bucket," and that bucket holds three gallons. How is that for a Pott. country potato tale. Come on, "Western reader," if you have dug your potatoes, let us hear from you. Our little peanut patch is yielding well.

ceived a few days ago the tenth annual cellent crop and is being largely held by report of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, which we are reading oats, flax and potatoes were almost a and studying with profit. Every farmer total failure. Turnip seed was sown in in Oklahoma should possess one of these reports. It is replete with good practical knowledge from beginning to end. Addess Oklahoma Experiment Station, Still
The good wheat crop induced the farm
The good wheat crop induced the farm
The good wheat crop induced the farm-

friable and store it with fertility, and the practiced because of the belief that the crop of cowpeas plowed under, which really represented an investment, will not yield a profitable interest. It has been deemed the better policy to waste more Editor RURAL WORLD: We have had in the purchase of grass seed, consider-

same expenditure of time and labor as at present, but make them equally skill-lowest since 1880. Of the states having ful in the handling of other farm crops.

Education holds the key to the situation.

we came here, probably from keeping them confined in dry pens. These hogs would have weighed on an average 350 pounds each, which if sold at 5 cents per pound would have netted us \$70. This is enough to pay for 250 rods. Quite a loss, but you know that old saying about the school of experience. Well, we have learned the lesson well, and will discontinue the task of raising hogs in dry, dusty pens. Of course we gave them plenty of fresh water to drink and mud holes to "bathe" in, and a diet of corn

NEWTON CO. (MO.) NOTES. Editor RURAL WORLD: The first and he said that he had never seen more farmers' institute that was ever held in Granby was held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and was a grand success. Regardless of the fact that the farmers, read on their faces discontent. farmers were very busy there was a good hard times, despair and all hopes gone RURAL WORLD

another total failure. Turnip seed was sown in Success in a practical pursuit like agri-

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is little wonder that it should be difficult to grow grasses and clovers in the South, if one examines the bare and gullied hillsides on which the attempts are made. Treat these same hillsides with cowpeas and plow them under the substitution of the substitution

Treat these same hillsides with cowpeas and plow them under and make the soil its readers. MRS. M. E. CAMERER.

THE YIELD OF CORN.

Lowest on Record-Only 16.4 Bushels Per

Washington, November 11.-The preiim inary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as issued in the monthly re-Editor RURAL WORLD: We have had no rain to speak of since my last, but plenty of wind. It has blown at a furious rate the last three days, and is still at it with but little indication of a let-up. There are flying clouds passing hastily along the horizon and occasionally a few the stray ones, obscuring the light of the sun to-day. These indications, together with quite a sultry atmosphere part of the time, inspired a hope within us that it may possibly rain within a few days, or turn a "norther," or do both. We need rain. The wind is drying out the soil rapidly, injuring the growth of wheat to some extent, although it is looking well and promises, with some moisture distributed occasionally, to make a fine wing the what growers? Is it the soil or is the wheat and also alfalfa from the cornflient, and to turn on to the wheat pasture the state state and madows have been obtained in the purchase of grass seed, considering a cre of corn, as issued in the monthly report of the statistician of the department of peas would be worth and still no pasture to speak would be worth and still no pasture to speak would be worth and still no pasture. Is it not time that something were done to counteract such a disastrous policy, and now can it be accomplished, except to counteract such a disastrous policy, and how can it be accomplished, except the tension of all education?

The average yield of xis and madows have been obtained in the accomplished, except to counteract such a disastrous policy, and no went it be accomplished, except bushels per acre, in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year acre in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year acre in the stood for twenty years as the lowest on record. The indicated yield in bushels per acre in the seven principal states is as follows: Ohio, 26.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25; Missouri, 10.1; Kansas, 7.8, and Nebraska 14.1. Of the twenty-three states having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, all but Pennsylvania, virginia and Michigan report an average so the wheat pasture.

What is the

ful in the handling of other farm crops.

Education holds the key to the situation.

The major portion of the beef cattle produced in the South, and in the South.

While more than three-fourths of the seventeen states and territories for which comparative data are available report a yield per acre in excess of their respect ve ten-year average, such important states as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas and Arkansas are included in the region report-ing less favorably. The average as to quality is 91.3 per cent, against 89.7 per cent in November last, and 82.8 per cent in

The apple crop is considerably below the ten-year-average, the pear and grape crops are slightly below, and the sweet

ANDREW W. SOULE,
Professor of Agriculture, University of not been picked for several seasons. Farmers are well pleased, even with a lower price, as the extra yield will more than balance. The other day I had a talk with one of our prominent merchants, farmers were very busy there was a good attendance each day. The first day we had lectures by Professors H. J. Waters and Eckles. Prof. Waters lectured on "Blanced Rations for Stock." Prof. Eckles followed, his subject being "The Sen lection and Feeding of the Dairy Herd." Hon W. T. Carington and C. D. Lyon of Ohio held forth on the second day. C. D. Lyon's subject was, "Improving and Keeping up the Fertility of the Soll." A good crowd listened attentively to both. I was much pleased to meet Mr Lyon, as t had read his letters so long in the RURAL WORLD Hong and the work of time thereafter cotton did go up, and it times, despair and all hopes gone of ever seeing better times again. But truly, it came as an old cotton broker told me one day, while standing on the street in Fort Smith watching the many wagons laden with cotton he asked: "Do you see the spoke in that wheel that is down way the wheel will turn that very spoke will have to go up. That is the way with lave to go up. That is the way with selling that day at 4½ cents. Only a short time thereafter cotton did go up, and it RURAL WORLD time thereafter cotton did go up, and it
The grain, fruit and vegetable display was a God's blessing to the Southern was good considering the conditions.
Taken all in all the institute was a profitable meeting to those that attended, and
I hope we may be so fortunate as to get
alone on berries, fruit, hogs and cotton nother. was there a good deal of money made, THE CROPS.—Wheat was a most exely held by tributing to the welfare of the

DAIRY CONVENTION DATES

MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIA-TION, Palmyra, Nov. 7, 8, 9. Levi Chub-buck, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo. IOWA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Publicus, Nov. 18

IOWA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Dubuque, Nov. 12, 12, 14. J. C. Daly, Secretary, Charles City, Iowa. MINNESOTA STATE Butter and Cheese Makers' Association, St. Cloud, Nov. 20. J. K. Bennett, Secretary, Clin-

on Falls.
WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIA-

THE MISSOURI DAIRY CONVENTION

The morning of Nov. 7, the day of the Deirymen's Association, dawned auspi-ciously. The weather was just cool enough to be invigorating. A goodly number from a distance had arrived for session and the dairymen | and farmers of Marion county were out

man the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. Goodrich, first vice president. The invocation was made by Dr. E. K.

The invocation was made by Dr. E. K. statement that in the great dairy state of Wisconsin the average butter product to the cow is about 122 pounds, but accepting the larger quantity we have a Owsiey. The address of welcome was basis from which to make an estimate, made by Hon. T. W. Hawkins and the

gram was followed as previously providof interest and exceedingly bright, These

There is a good exhibit of dairy ma-chinery and of butter. The place of meet-and thriving? ing is the new court room and it is most admirably suited for the purpose.

Editor RURAL WORLD: These sudden changes of weather try men who have the ability to protect themselves from cold by artificial heat and heavier garments. But what of the cow that one is grazing in the pasture lot when

Milk producing is taxing on the cow's vitality, when all conditions are most favorable, and if she is neglected those to think the figures are in any way discool nights, the dairyman will be the loser. All dairy cows should be provided which dairymen should seriously con-

J. C. BROWN. Lincoln Co., Mo.

CARE OF MILK VESSELS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Many are prone to relax vigilance when the weather gets cooler, and use less care in washing and scalding pans and pails. The first effects of this want of care may not be at once noticed. But if butter making for a fancy market is the line of dairy ing pursued, the dairyman is soon dis-turbed by notices that his butter is not as good as usual. The man shipping milk surprised by a returned can of k some morning when the weather

has grown a few degrees warmer.
Our experience in dairying has been that care must always be used, not semioccasionally, in cleaning pans, pails and all cloths used in handling the milk. All should first be washed in luke warm water at this season, then thoroug washed in a good warm soap suds scalded with bolling water and aired. The strainer cloths and cloths used in washing the vessels re quire the greatest of care. The writer has known much milk spoiled by care-lessness with the strainer cloths. They must be absolutely clean, and this is a difficult task if not intelligently done

BUTTER AS A FOOD

A writer in the "Vegetarian" has the may be estimated with sufficient accurfollowing: "it will first be well to make acy for all commercial purposes—and, inclear the difference between butters and other fats and then to deal with the process of manufacture. The fats (butters) which are obtained from the secretions one-fourth of the lactometer reading 1.2 po one-fourth of the lactometer reading 1.2 one-fourth of the lactometer reading 2.2 one-fourth of the lactometer reading 2.2 one-fourth of the lactometer reading or cream, is already broken into exceedingly fine particles, so that the process lactometer reading is modified by variations has thus partially been performed; for the direction of clearings, making has been milk, therefore, needs to be brought the cheer that the process of the great advancement of medical process. The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., The late Prof. J. S. Jewell Prof. J

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofule but the scrofulous disposition. This is generally and chiefly indicated y cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by aleness, nervousness and more or less eneral debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by bunch in her neck, which caused great pair was lanced, and became a running sore.

was hanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. I.

Jones, Parker City, Ind., when she was
thirteen years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was eighteen she had
eleven running sores on her neck and about

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently

nterprises in this line constantly being ced and the demand for dairy prod-Under the most favorable circumtances it costs at least \$30 to keep a

response was made by Mr. J. L. Erwin, followed by music by the orchestra.

The afternoon sessions showed more delegates from a distance and the program was followed as previously provid-da. The discussions and papers were full cow he keeps. How then do dairymen manage to live in comfort and add to their landed possessions, build good buildings, dress well and make the aver-

age dairy community appear prosperous and thriving?
They accomplish this seeming impossibility by producing all but a small part of the feed their cows consume, thus getting it at the lowest possible cost. They also produce a large share of the food consumed by themselves and their

families; they work early and late, live economically and gradually pull ahead, thus saving money and adding to their material prosperity. Is this a pessimistic view to take of the mercury is near the 70-mark, and the situation? Not at all. It is merely the next day when the thermometer registers less than 30 degrees, she is standing by the wire fence humped up? putting together the figures given to us by acknowledged experts and making the inevitable deductions. It is said that figures cannot lie, but that liars sometimes a place where they can be pro- sider. The remedy for the condition that

tected from cold winds, and the rains prevails is evident. Keep better cows. It usual to this season. Such shelter may be constructed of cheap material. If the cow is made comfortable she will foot the bill. The saving in feed will be no small item if thus sheltered.

Self- The remedy for the condition that the cond less he makes, or, rather, the more he loses. A cow that makes 150 pounds of butter pays her keeping. The one that makes 200 pounds of butter in a year pays her keeping and returns to her owner a net profit of \$10. The money made out of dairying comes from selling the produce of the farm to the cow. The cow that cannot pay for her keeping should be disposed of. It is an indisputable fact that too many dairymen do not know which of their cows pay their way and which are kept at a loss. In every dairy there are probably cows that return a good profit and others that eat up these profits and more, too. The remedy, as we have said, is a remedy that is within the reach of every dairyman. We give these reflections for what they are worth. If acted upon they may be worth much.

If not heeded they will benefit no one .-

our practice was never to use a cloth that was for cleaning the milk vessels for any other purpose.

MARY SMITH.

Jackson Co., Mo.

omprehended. The lactometer is simply at glass instrument loaded with mercury or shot, which floats in the milk at a higher or lower depth, according to its or shot, which floats in the milk at a higher or lower depth, according to its density or richness in food material. The depth at which it floats is registered density or richness in food material. Products it does not follow that the tarm-richness in food on a scale. The total solids or total food likewise. They are not working under A writer in the "Vegetarian" has the may be estimated with sufficient accur-

The keeping quality of the apple depends on the time of picking.

milk, and that when so had similated in-her flow she could not be made to in-crease its supply of protein unless she had access to succulent feed, like new pasture. If there is provided an ample amount of protein during the winter the

eral guess work. We recently saw a statement that in the great dalry state of Wisconsin the average butter product to the cow is about 122 pounds, but active the learning of the state of silo involves quite an initial expense, which often stands in the way. Probably not one farmer out of ten feels that he can afford to provide the appliances for storing silage. We have not strongly urged the building of silos because the recan afford to provide the appliances for storing silage. We have not strongly urged the building of silos because the re-suits secured from feeding cured fodder corn so often recommended in these columns, gave about as good returns. But
too many farmers try to persuade themselves that ordinary corn stalks are about
as good as thickly planted fodder corn,
and that by planting corn so that an exand that by planting corn so that an ear will be produced they will be the gain-ers. They don't consider that the nutri-ment in the stalk has been transferred to the ear, and that therefore corn stalks cannot take the place of fodder corn. TEACHERS AT FAULT .- The farmer, however, is not wholly to blame; the average teacher greatly dislikes to ad-mit that he has been in error and therefore is apt to sing the old song, be it ever o much out of tune. The demonstrations reported in the Minnesota Station bulle-tin No. 1 show that the teacher was in error when he taught that a cow needed 2½ pounds of protein per day. The teachwas right in part, for there are cows that actually need that much protein to do their maximum work, but such cows are scarce on the farms. The cow Topsy could se that much, but she generally gave from 500 to 600 pounds of butter per year, depend on several things, as for instance and accepted feeding standards are well adapted for that class of cows. And when it is clearly shown that the average cow character of the cow. The reference here can give her maximum yield with 1½ is to cows for the farmer. A poor cow five to six tons of dried hay, may be cut

entrated and expensive mill prodconcentrated and expensive mill prod-ucts. But if a ton of bran is as circap as for any length of time, though they a ton of oats then he will be justified in exchanging the oats for bran. If the average cow needed 2½ pounds of pro-layerage cow needed 2½ pounds of protein for her work then every dairyman tiful in any community, and in order to would have to buy some mill feed containing a high per cent of protein, or in other words, the value of feed would be son. The way in which a cow is fed has measured by its protein content, because also much to do with the period of her he would buy its protein; but when it usefulness. Cows, like people, can live is found that she needs only 1½ pounds, and that a mixture of the ordinary grains grown on the farm provide that much when fed in connection with fodder corn to secure abnormal milk yields.—Prof. If not heeded they will benefit no one.—
Dairy and Creamery.

GUARANTEEING QUALITY OF MILK.

GUARANTEEING QUALITY OF MILK.

Shaw. It is simply a question of demand is lessened and supply, and if the demand is lessened and the supply on the farm the quality of his milk?

In reply to this question, Prof. J. L.
Hill says: He may do it by use of the Babcock test and the lactometer. The use of the former is now pretty well understood; that of the latter is less well comprehended. The lactometer is simply a glass instrument in the lactometer is simply an article not needed. It is quite likely that in certain European countries feed grown on the farms may rule quite as high in price as our mill by-products, and if so it is to their interest to buy our mill feeds because of the fertilizing constituents. constituents that they contain. If a farmer in Holland, Denmark or Germany, cultivating a soil depleted of fetility,

simple. It should be lowered into the milk endits before the milk carefully and allowed to float gently without touching the sides of the vessel, for half a minute. The point at which it has sunk may be read on the scale, and, if the milk is at 60 degrees, the deed is done. What does the outfit cost? Babcock tester with apparatus and chemical costs from \$3.50 upward, according to size. Lactometers may be bought for \$1 or less. The only other expense needed is the occasional supplying of sulphuric acid, which is cheap, and of broken glassware. There is likewise needed some thought, study and care, but no more than that which may be given by any man of ordinary intelligence.

The curry comb improves the cow just as much as it does the horse.

Cream will yield more butter if it is stirred frequently while ripening.

The keeping quality of the apple de-

SAYS DR. KOCH IS WRONG.

Actual Tests Said to Have Disproven

pressly for the purpose of this experi-ment, and Dr. Bell, a veterinary surgeon,

assured himself by special tests that it

Guernseys and Holstein-Freislans the Winners at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- Frank A. Converse, superintendent of live stock of the Pan-American Exposition, has announced the following results in the breed tests in the model dairy:

In butter fat, won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$4.66.
In churned butter, won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$5.86.
Total solids, won by the Holstein-Freis-

ians by a net profit of \$26.14. Total solids and gain in live weight, won by the Holstein-Freisians by a net profit of \$31.63.

PERIOD OF USEFULNESS IN COWS.

The period of usefulness in cows will c can give her maximum yield with 1½ is to cows for the farmer. A poor cow pounds of protein, all should rejoice that the discovery was made, and adjust their teachings thereto.

THE VALUE OF FARM FEEDS.—
Now, it so happens that farm grains and forage produced on our fertile western soils provide enough protein for cows doing ordinary dairy wors, and therefore the farmer who is employing the common cow in his dairy has no use for highly concentrated and expensive mill prodtained. It does not pay to keep cows idle too fast, and wear out prematurely, and possible, but the preponderance of testi that is just the result that follows when mony seems to be that there are such

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Celebrated Chicago Specialist, Will Send \$2.50 Worth of His New Special Treatment Free to Each of Our Readers.

When an experienced physician offers o give away \$40,000 worth of a new treat-nent for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, it is conclusive evi- is little chance of finding him out. It

The value of skim milk for feeding purposes is not fully understood, and if one should state that it is equal to whole milk, it would be taken by most people as a wild statement.

ingly fine particles, so that the process of digestion has thus partially been performed; for the digestion of oleaginous matter does not, as in the case of food of an albuminous or carbohydrate nature, consists so much in its decomposition by the gastric juice and the pepsins contained therein, but chiefly in its emulsifier milk carefully and allowed to float gently without touching the sides of the vessel, for half a minute. The point at which

on the average customer's plate than any \$ 9.15 delicacy of the season.

It is not always the man with the big-.. \$0.02.4 money from his dairy.

cation and its occlusion by the villi in the small intestine. Fats are also partly saponified by the pancreatic juice and here again butter fat is much superior to any other, as being far more easily decomposed. So it is evident that, partly owing to its peculiar physical condition and partly because of its chemical constitution, it is rendered more easy of digestion than any other fat-where fat is required to maintain the temperature of the body, as it is in considerable quantity in all the temperate climate—butter fat holds par excellence the first place."

At first glance this may seem to be a very foolish question to propound, when on every hand we see the dairy business going forward day after day, with new enterprises in this line constantly being planned and the demand for dairy products.

The data of the balance of the cheapest Production of Milk.

We were offered \$25 for him for a dairy sprose, for we were satisfied that his dam being a gross feeder, and not giving milk during the last twelve weeks she was strying him, had over-nourished him to lay on flesh, and he would in turn transmit that habit to his off spring. He was therefore castrated, and to the she therefore castrated, and to the bull-transmit that habit to his off spring. He was therefore castrated, and to the strictly one flesh, and he would in turn transmit that habit to his off spring. He was therefore castrated, and to the methods of feeding there, but any of the butter milk in the time could be cited with similar results. Now and a very foolish question to propound, when on every hand we see the dairy business going forward day after day, with new enterprises in this line constantly being planned and the demand for dairy products.

At first glance this may seem to be a very foolish question to propound, when on every hand we see the dairy business going forward day after day, with new enterprises in this line constantly being planned and the demand for dairy products from the here at the Minnesota state farm, and cited recompose, for w with salt added. The last rinsing will come nearly clear of buttermilk. Drain the butter a few minutes, add about two ting generally estimated at not less than 185, but for the sake of being within the facts we will assume that \$30 is the cost of keeping a cow a year. To estimate butter at an average price of 29 cents a bound is certainly allowing a liberal estimate for the returns. The average cow makes less than 125 pounds of butter in a year. We believe this estimate is a very high one, and only arrived at by libe and early state eral guess work. We recently saw a statement that in the great dairy state at the involves quite an initial expense, as a statement that in the great dairy state is tangent to pasture in the spring the succulent, palatants to pasture in the spring the succulent, palatants ble and easily digested young grass involved to the activate the salt will intermingle evenly with the salt will be salt to allow a few minutes of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several days ago of No. 491 Third street, Brooklyn, who incoulated a cow several unces of good dairy salt to the pound of

Where little or nothing is bought there can be little hope of making every acre keep its cow, as has so long been the dream of many dairymen, the "American detail of many darymen, the American Cultivator' says. It might be done if corn alone were used as feed. But corn is not a complete ration, and though more than enough corn with fodder might be grown to keep a cow through the year it would be always more profitable to give other feed, such as clover hay, wheat bran or middlings, and either linseed or cotton seed meal. We have known some milkmen near the city who kept fully as many cows as they culti-vated acres of land. But they relied very largely upon purchased food, gener-aly growing only corn fodder, which they fed green so long as they could, and ther either cured the remainder or put it into the silo for winter and spring use. It is a great help if some cfimson clover has been sown on the corn ground. It will make enough growth before the land needs to be plowed for corn in spring to

the milk from the cow or handling it at any time. If dirty men are to be retained on the farm they should be put to some work other than that that directly affects the milk, says the "N. W. Farm and Home." We hear about men that dip their fingers in the milk when they want to moisten the teats of the cow they are dirty milkers. That being the case, the dirty man must be recognized as exist-ing, and he should be prevented from contaminating the milk supply. But he is not always easy to find. His dirty tricks are kept by him in the back-ground as much as possible. He must be run down. Perhaps the best way to find him is for the cow owners to give the milkers general instructions against such milkers general instructions and is the pro-methods. When the dirty man is the proprietor himself the case becomes difficult to handle, and until some like the curd test for dirt is adopted by the creameries and cheese factories there when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his new special treatment his liberality is certainly worthly of serious considerations.

og's Condition Powder is a positive cure for e diseases. Write for circular. Address, H. W. KELLOG CO., St. Paul Minn.



26 Bu. Baskets CAPACITY # RUNS EASY;

WORK OF THE

De Laval Machines

BUFFALO EXPOSITION

The award of the Gold Medal to the De Laval Cream Separators (the highest and only award of its kind) at the Buffalo Exposition, was well supported by the magnificent work of the De Laval machine used in the Model Dairy of the Exposition, which made a record in practical work, under ordinary everyday use conditions, in every way unapproachable by any other than an improved "Alpha-Dise" De Laval machine.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.

(Copy)

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 21st, 1901.

The De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortlandt St., New York.

Gentlemen: The work of the De Laval Centrifugal Cream Separator,

Dairy Turbine size, guaranteed capacity 1,000 pounds per hour, used by use in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., brought out the following points:

First: The machine has been run from August 9th, 1901, to September 28th by the buttermaker and his assistant, and had no special attention given it by any expert of the Company. Second: The official tests were made by two of the best experts in Babcock testing, and for the whole time, or 71 consecu-

tive tests, shows a loss of .0161 of one per cent. of butter-fat. Third: It was run at its full guaranteed capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, at times exceeding that amount, but at no time was the feed reduced to make a skimming record.

Fourth: The amount of power used was very small.
Fifth: It did what you claimed for it in every particular.
EDWARD VAN ALSTYNE, Supt. DE WITT GOODRICH,

JAS. STONEHOUSE, In Charge of Tests. JNO. A. ENNIS, Buttermaker. ELMER C. WELDEN, Asst. Buttermaker.

OTHER CREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the De Laval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the Gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury of awards and were the only separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp in 1894 and at Brussels in 1897 they received the Grand Prizes or highest awards. At Omaha in 1898 they received the Gold Medal, and again at Paris in 1900 the Grand Prize or

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ST. LOUIS MG.

Horticulture

Editor RURAL WORLD: If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor, how much more he who for more than half a century labored to increase and improve our fruits, which are at once a delicacy and a necessity, and who succeeded in ting and developing fruits that are delight to the taste and health to the

such a one was Judge Samuel Miller, whose kind words and fatherly advice have been such a comfort to thousands

Now that he is gone from us forever, it is a comfort to know that almost daily we partake of fruits that have in one or another passed his test, inspection or commendation, and we are proud that some of the plants that us this fruit came directly from his

He who enters life's business in partnership with nature and nature's God forms ance that is invincible. Mistakes will be made and disappointments come, but when the last balance has been cast, he will find that his blessings have been more than can be numbered, and his lot in life has been a pleasant and successful one, and at the last mother earth will receive into her bosom all that is mortal, and his spirit will go to the God who gave it.

C. A. BIRD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is with his writings, and from first to last they were invariably valuable, interesting and instructive. He had a jolly, simple na-ture, and could give and take a joke with great good humor. He made firm riends as fast as they came to him. His death is a severe lo J. G. KINDER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: With deep regret and sorrow we read the sad news n the RURAL WORLD that our dear old friend, Judge Samuel Miller, the great and noble horticulturist, has been called JOSEPH BACHMAN Altus, Ark.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

GATHER FALLEN FRUIT .- Now is the time to begin fighting insects and fungi for the next year's crop. All de-caying fruit that may be found on the ground should be gathered and destroyed, also dried mummies that may be nging to the trees; leaves should either so, however, care must be exercised that

PRUNE THE VINEYARD,-Those who have the time may safely employ it by pruning their vineyards, as the wood is thoroughly ripened, even though there may be a good many leaves hangre vines are liable to be in-

own to the ground.

RASPBERRY WORK.—It is still not too late to layer tips; results depending upon weather. If dead wood has not been emoved it may be done now. It is con-idered best not to prune raspberries un-

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES .-These should be planted in the fall, for, if deferred until spring, the plants are llable to start growth before soil is dry enough to work, and consequently may not do as well as if planted when perfect-

Fall planting of raspberries is also advisable, providing it is done late enough to allow tips to have made a good growth. Fall planting of trees is all right providing the work is correctly done. Place roots as nearly as possible in their nursery, and when fairly covered h earth tramp very firmly. Soil

KEIFFER PEARS.--In wrapped in paper and stored in a dark, cool cellar they will keep until January, at which time they will be found perfectwere Bartlett's in season enough to cause one to stop and think before following suit.

WEEDING STRAWBERRIES .- If you have an old strawberry bed that is worth holding over, it should have your atten-tion now by way of removing all perennial plants that are not supposed to bear strawberries

Sweet potato vines make excellent hav.

writes J. A. Turner in "American Gardening."

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the lndex to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Writes J. A. Turner in "American Gardening."

Slimply state which Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia book No. 2 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. To wild parsnips warm milk will relieve the suffering if given very soon after eating.

Wild Parsnips.—In a case of poison from wild parsnips warm milk will relieve the suffering if given very soon after eating.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

season's crop. As even when vines are plowed under after harvesting the crop they do not rot sufficiently to avoid inter-ference in the spring.

North Alton, Ill. EDWIN H. RIEHL. INFLUENCE OF ELEVATION ON THE

Editor RURAL WORLD: The bene-icial influence of elevation to the suc-cessful growth, bearing and keeping qualities of the apple, is a matter not re ceiving near the attention of horticul

turists generally that it deserves.
In Northwestern Arkansas, in the counties of Benton, Washington and Madison the apple succeeds remarkably. The color, flavor and size of fruit cannot be excelled. Here the elevation is approximately 2,500 feet. Due east from this point 150 miles, in Green, Randolph and Howard counties, where the elevation of the bottom, in the point specific properties. bottom lands is only about 300 feet, or 2,000 feet less, the apple does not succeed, though in the same parallel of latitude. There is no appreciable difference in the character of the soil on the uplands, nor does the character of the timber growth show any great difference, proving that to elevation alone can the wonderful success of apple culture in the former sec-

We hear Red Apple" poses started this slogan about that sec-tion for profitable apple growing, the fact remains and is tacitly admitted by the best posted horticulturists in Mis souri, that this so-called Big Red Apple section is just about the poorest sec of upland Missouri in which to grow

It is at least 100 miles south of the most sincere regret I noted in the southern edge of the apple tree belt, and RURAL WORLD the death of Judge Miller. It is given to but few men to have lived a life so useful to so many others as has been his. It is quite 35 by perfect, you might say. 'Inat old sayyears ago when the writer first began re-ceiving horticultural instructions from feet is perhaps trite enough back east, in soil that must be under drained to produce profitably; but upland Missou doesn't need under draining to carry off surplus water. What the Missouri chard needs is a drain or something that will bring moisture to it, and these "big red apple" orchards of the Ozarks, espe-cially. Our apple trees will not stand dry feet, that is the great trouble with the "big red apple" country. For proof of this take a tour and carefully inspect the orchards of Howell and adjoining coun-ties. If you find any orchard, planted ten hunter and deserve a chromo

country. control those who really desire to know the soil is dry. No liquid manures ever the wife of the owner of the orchard, besouri, I will assure them, and they can should be applied. The soil should first be moistened with clear water, followed the current of the Missouri river is exactly the center of the apple belt. There applied while the soil is dry, the pisht is quarrel. A few days after scolding the mile limit from that stream that is as the good for apples as can be found within that limit, and the farther you go from noth that center either way the poorer your success will be in growing big red apples.

The noted Loess deposit lands of the Missouri river are unsurpassed anywhere for fruit culture of any kind, and especially the apple. Trees are longer lived, larger, more productive and hardler than in any other section of the state. While the elevation, though considerable, is not so great as in the Ozark region, the climate is more suitable to the apple, and its keeping qualities ver much better. J. G. KINDER.

St. Louis Co., Mo.

NEBRASKA FRUIT NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I get a large amount of valuable information from the RURAL WORLD on fruit and other farm topics. There seems often to be infor-mation sufficient in each week's paper to be worth the whole year's subscription. remains therefore that high grade fer Judge Miller we will miss very much. I tilizers and chemicals may be applied to have been quite busy this fall gathering and selling peaches and apples, ours and other parties. Peaches were very good for an off year, but some of them were amateurs would do well, generally, to smaller than usual, but our apples were make none but the most careful experimake none but the most careful experithe best we have had for several years.
We sold good budded peaches for \$1.25 to
\$1.50 a bushel; seedlings, @ cents to \$1.25.
Don't be afraid of putting out too many
Good winter applies we sell for \$1.10 to
\$1.50, home grown. Our grapes did not do so well. The average apple crop here was Pruning is an absolute necessity, and to the core and almost equal in to a Bartlett, and will be engaged by the consumer, more than they were Bartlett's in season, they were Bartlett's in season and almost equality. There is always a state. Nice ones retail at 25 cents a market, at home and abroad, for fine The Keiffer is a good pear in spite of all that been said against it, and those who know how to handle it will always make it pay. The Keiffer has been a great money maker in the past, but whether or not it will continue to be so is O. C. BURCH. trees."-Exchange from California. Jefferson Co., Neb.

SECOND FRUITING OF PEAR.

I was much interested in reading in your current issue the statement and question of your Rockland County corre-spondent, G. F. R., relating to the double fruiting of a pear tree on his premises, Sweet potato vines make excellent hay, as well as the remarks which follow the dury, and there is much more in it for them. Aside from the value of the vines as feed, it is a great advantage in removing them from the field, thus avoiding the hindrance in putting in the following chimney do to

a soon limbs threw out blossoms. I thought nothing of the circumstance at the time, nor later, when still another the time, nor later, when still another limbs of also. Queerly enough, some time afterward, blossoms were thrown out upon this shaft, and that is not all. Each of these series of blossoms set fruit, and at one time I had on the tree luscious fruit just ripening, several specimens of this large pear about half grown, and blossoms that managed to set fruit before the season was over! The tree was a curiosity to all who saw it, and I let it go for that, never once "letting on" about the trimming. The tree was a dwarf, set below the graft, and was well along on the road to become a standard, writes J. A. Turner in "American Gardening."

Iski. If it cures, pay your druggist \$5.50. If falls, I will pay him myself.

This remarkable offer is made after a lifetime's experience. I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves—those nerves that alone operate every vital organ. I make each organ do its duty by bringing back its nerve power. No case is too difficult. I take the risk in all. In five years, 550,000 people have accepted this offer; and 30 in each 40 paid. They paid because they were cured, for no druggist accepts a penny otherwise. The decision is left with you.

My name on every one.

My name on every one.

My name on every one.

Simply state which book you wast, and Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia book you wast, and Book No. 2 on the Reart

THE BIG RED APPLE.

South Missouri, truly called the "Land of the Big Red Apple," modestly ac-cepted the many firstering press notices given the country this year on the im-mense peach crop that has been marketed and which brought such splendid

Not being content with the big peach crop the drouth stricken Ozark country further astonished the world by produc-ing an apple crop that calls for more comment from Eastern pa-

known in Missouri. The choicest fruit is packed for export, while the smaller and rade is eagerly sought for by who operate evaporators and

The fruit has already begun to move

FERTILIZING HOUSE PLANTS.

Provided the soil is properly prepared the first place, and other conditions are right, house plants, as a rule, require but little fertilizing, beyond a slight stimulant during active growth, when there is danger of exhaustion, writes Fred O. Sibley in the "Epitomist." ties. If you find any orchard, planted ten years or more, where two-thirds of the trees are still alive, then you are a good perhaps. the best fertilizer for house plants, particularly if the soil is further hunter and deserve a chromo.

I am willing to admit that this section does and will continue to produce more apples than any other section of Missouri, but the reason is that they plant about ten times as many trees as any other section. All the same, the owners of these trees know how much this section has been over praised as an apple country. may be used, in dilute liquid form, as quick stimulants, provided the proper care is exercised in their application. To those who really desire to know the They should never be applied when the is no spot in Missouri outside of a ten- not prepared for it, and it shocks it much the same as a plunge into ice water would shock a person. It is safer to use nothing but simple liquid fertilizers, of which a good one can be produced from one peck of cow manure to a barrel of water, or one-half peck of hen droppings

HANGING BASKETS .- For hanging baskets and window boxes, where the plants from their very number soon ex-haust the soil, bone shavings put into the bottom of the earth are excellent. But as they are strong in ammonia, they too must be used cautiously, even though it is actually manifest that the plants are in need of a stimulant. This is truer since it does not always necessarily imply that plants that are making poor growth, are legal right." in want of extra fertilizing. The trouble due to deficient root action which in turn may be traced to careless watering, improper potting, irregular heating of the 100m, etc. While the fact

ours have a much nicer flavor than those size the sentence. "Take care of your

On account of shortage of fruit in Ger-nany, America fruit will be in larger lemand there than ever before.

May I Send You A Book?

I will mail you any book from the list below if you send me your address.

With it I will send an order on your
nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr.
Shoop's Restorative. If you think that

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES.

The season of the year is at hand when the fruit grower begins to think of atthey will not be damaged by the "pesky rabbit. This is work that has fallen bearing, when a neighbor suggested to whitewash them to keep the rabbits away, also telling nearly everybody around the neighborhood the same thin; The result was that everybody's fru-trees stood wrapped in shrouds of white newspaper comment from Eastern papers, which heretofore have referred to Missouri only as the home of the rasor back hog and the priducer of haws and acorns on which the animal is supposed to subsist and get fat.

All along the line of the Frisco System in South Missouri the fruit grower has small armies of laborers at work picking and barreling the crop of apples, the equal of which has never before been known in Missouri. The choicest fruit is Magazine."

Magazine."

I consider good thick soft soap the superior of all things—even to the rabbit proof fence—inasmuch as it not only to the Eastern markets, where the crop this year has been very light. Everywhere along the Frisco System can be seen the leading of cars with barrels of the luscious fruit. Every train for the north and east takes out consignments of apples that are rushed to eastern markets, where washed every two weeks of from fall to spring, that had a good crop of fruit the following summer and for four summers since. And the bark of those old trees is as new looking to-day as when set out forty years ago. These son with a yield of 5,000 pounds by gathering the honey dev of the hickory trees son with a yield of 5,000 pounds by gathering the honey dev of the hickory trees. Over 42,000 barrels of apples were received in St. Louis Wednesday, the largest receipts of the season, which is now at its height. The apples, which are pouring into the city by all means of transportation and every route, are for the most part shipped right out again to eastern markets. Those that do remain are put in cold storage. The levee is flooded with shipments, and the Frisco line aloae brought in \$5,500 barrels from Southern Missouri. Howell County and the entire Osark country is getting the best advertisement that was over given in those old trees is as new looking to-day as when set out forty years ago. These working hard to close this season with a yield of 5,000 pounds by gathering the bear tree. This tree bloomed itself to death last spring. In using the sdap, take a soft soap made of good wood take a soft soap made of good wood take a soft soap made of good wood wood with shipments, and the Frisco line aloae brought in \$5,500 barrels from Southern Missouri. Howell County and the entire Osark country is getting the best advertisement that was over given line aloae brought in 35,596 barrels from Southern Missouri. Howell County and the entire Ozark country is getting the best advertisement that was over given any favored section.—Howell (Co.) Gaase of the tree and wasn down as far as gette. possible, in order that the eggs of insects which are close to the ground may be washed-rubbed hard so to force the wash in the rough places of the bark where the insects are found. When weil washed replace the soil and wash upwards as far as desired. This is easily applied and will be found much more ef-fective than many of the washes used. fective than many of the washes

SOME LAWS OF TREES.

"In planting his orchard a farmer one row of trees close to the fer placed one row of trees close to the fence which divided his land from his neigh-bor's. While the trees were small they caused no trouble; but, when they grew large, the branches extended out over the neighbor's land and became a neighbor's boys commenced to take apples from the overhanging branches; and ing a hasty woman, scolded the boys and said some mean things about the neighboys the woman crossed the division fence for a basket of apples, and was ordered out. Upon learning this her hus-band went to an attorney, and was told that, although the apples belonged to him, by crossing the fence to get them made himself a trespasser; so the fruit fell off and rotted on the

The next spring, the neighbor, while plowing under the overhanging branches of the apple trees, scratched one of his horses badly. This made him angry, and he sawed off all of the offending branches, straight above the fence. Then the owner of the trees again sought advice, but learned that he had no remedy. The trees looked very unsymmetrical, with the branches on one side all gone, but the neighbor had only exercised a

from 10 to 15 bushels of peas per hour or twice as great a capacity as an other machine made. Write for circulars and prices to STAR PEA MACHINE CO., Chattan-

BEST WINTER MULCH FOR STRAW-BERRY BEDS.

Clean straw or swale grass makes the best winter mulch. The rows are covered two to four inches deep. This winter mulch should be raked from the plants and left between the rows as a protec-tion to the fruit and a safeguard against drouth in the fruiting season. The use of well rotted manure, plowed under when fitting the land for plants, gives the best results in many cases. Espe y is this the case when a dry growing season occurs, the plants being able at once to obtain available plant food, and growing without a check and making runners early in the season. In many soils the manure adds the needed humus. Green or half rotted manure is more often an injury than a benefit, because of the many weed seeds it contains. Many strawberry beds are practically ruined by the weeds introduced by the use of such manure. Perhaps the better method of using manure is to apply it rather heavily to the crop grown on the land the year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a clover crop to be turned under in the spring before set-ting plants.—Prof. L. H. Balley.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in 85 minutes. Besides these medicinal qualities of the apple, it has great virtue for local applications. The paring of an apple cut somewhat thick is an ancient remedy for inflamed eyes, being tied on at night when the patient goes to bed. In France a common remedy for in-flamed eyes is an apple poultice, the ap-ple being roasted and its puip applied over the eyes without any intervening

Currant Pruning.—Currants bear their fruit chiefly from the shoots of the pre-vious season and that of the preceding one. New shoots must be kept up all the time by judicious annual pruning. Old bushes may sometimes be cut to the ground to advantage to get a fresh crop

The Apiary

AN ARKANSAS APIARY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The boys and I made a trip up the mountain last week and stopped with Mr. S. Campbell, the bee and berry man of Crawford County. Mr. C. started only four years ago with an outfit of 7 swarms and M pate wanted to go into the poultry farming and offered Mr. C. the outfit for hewin him the logs to build a chicken house Mr. C. was not slow to cinch the deal and the logs were hewn in three days.

The first year he got 600 pounds of honey and increased his bees to 13 colonies. In the meantime Mr. C. ness. The next year he had 30 that averaged 72 pounds of keeps the rabbits away, but it stimulates the bark to new growth and kills all insects and their eggs that may be found when washed good with the soap. I know of trees in this neighborhood that had old hark on them and never thought of fruit-bark on the rabbits away, but it stimulates honey, and increase was a poor one for the bees, as the latter part of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the honey crop, and the average for the colonies was only 35 pounds, and the same and fall the dry weather out short the bees, as the latter part of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the bees, as the latter part of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the bees, as the latter part of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weather out short the properties of the summer and fall the dry weathe

good advantage. Mr. C. took a liking to him of the very reasonable trial offer,
"Here is the money. Send me the paper."
There are parties not far from Mr. C.

who also keep bees, but take not a single paper in regards to beekeeping, who say that they would rather put the money Campbell invests in papers and books into hogs and make more money out of hem; but as far as the writer could see they had neither hogs, honey nor money

und a sorry looking bee yard.

Well, now my hands are not shaped o write, as it is hard work to handle big timber all day. We are building a new barn for the horses, cows and calves. We always try to improve the place and ole when the cold, stormy days shall me. The good wife says, "Now quit, hat is enough, if you write any more they will not publish your letter.

to keep the children healthy and have them look pretty, and, by the way have the prettiest and s three girls. Crawford Co., Ark.

We will be very glad to have Mrs Deden's letters on some of the various problems of housekeeping and training problems of hor children.—Editor.

HONEY FOR MARKET.

Doesn't it look pretty? That honey in the cases? There are two shipping cases each case containing 12 one-pound sec-tions. The honey in those sections doesn't taste a whit better than the same honey cut out of a box-hive, or out of a comb in a movable frame hive, providing that in each case the comb has been freshly built. It only looks better, writes G. C. Miller in the "Stockman and Farmer." But that difference in looks makes a big difference in the price you can get for it. especially in the markets of the large Cut the honey out of the ashed in a crock or pan, and in the city STAR PEA HULLER. Guarantee to hull market it would bring three or four cents pound less, if indeed you could find any arket at all for it. Even the size of th section sometimes makes a material dif-ference in the price per pound. There was a time when most of the honey was produced in two-pound sections. Then one-pound sections came on the market,

If you want a good price for the hone a good deal of attention to the matter of looks. As a rule, purchasers will prefer to buy honey produced in the immediate neighborhood, but the looks have a good deal to do with it. If some one else near by furnishes your grocer with nice tions, your dauby chunk honey wi

There may be, however, a real difference in taste. Honey in combs that have been used for brood-rearing should never be put on the market, nor comb honey containing pollen. Then there's the matter of convenience

Another item that should not be neglected is the effect on the market produced by having on it a poor article of honey. Perhaps poor honey ought not to affect the price of good honey, but the fact is that it does affect it, at least in a great many places. Suppose you have been selling to your grocer nice section honey at 12 cents a pound. Some day you go to him and find that he wants you to come down on the price. A man who has a lot of bees has "taken up" several "seeks" and the honey thereby obtained "seeks" and the honey thereby obtained "speks," and the honey thereby obtained was sold at perhaps 8 cents a pound, or at whatever price was offered. The gro-

Currants Prining.—Currants bear their forult chiefly from the shoots of the previous season and that of the preceding one. New shoots must be kept up all the
time by judicious annual pruning. Old
bushes may sometimes be cut to the
ground to advantage to get a fresh crop
of wood.

Regarding the bee and pear-blight
question in central California, I am pleased to announce that many of the fruitgrowers are coming to (or appear to be
terminated by the most of them,
have perfect flowers, and do not need
any other sort near them in order to be
fertilized. Some varieties are without
trees are in bloom will not materially
able the destructive effects of the pearblight virus, writes A. I. Root in "Bee

Stopsthe Cough

Stopsthe Cough

Stopsthe Cough

Stopsthe Cough any other sort near them in order to be abate the destructive effects of the pearfertilized. Some varieties are without blight virus, writes A. I. Root in "Bee stamens and these must have kinds with stamens near them, or there will be no fruit.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold Gleanings." It appears that the resolution passed by the bee-keepers in their convention, to move the bees out of the 25 cents.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND SEWING MACHINES ON FREE TRIAL!!!

ELEGANT CENTURY UPRIGHT PIANO, \$125. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial.
ELEGANT PARLOR ORGANS, \$25 UP. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial.
ELEGANT CENTURY SEWING MACHINES, BALL-BEARING, \$13. Warranted 25 years; sent on free trial. CASH OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.



Ship Your Produce Direct.

There is no way to get full value for your produce except by shipping direct to market. The fewer hands the products of the farm pass through before reaching the consumer the more profit there is for the producer.

We Distribute Direct to the Consumer.

We Receive and Sell

Butter, Eggs, Veal, Poultry, Game, Fur, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Potatoes, Seed, Broom Corn, Pop Corn, Beans, Hay, Grain, Green and Dried Fruit of all kinds, or anything you may have to dispose of. We guarantee prompt sales and quick returns for all shipments, also full Market Price and Full Weight. We guarantee to get you more money for your products than you can get at home. One shipment will convince you of this fact. We are reliable and responsible; you run no risk in shipping to us; have been established here for 27 years. Write us for prices, shipping tags or any information you may want.

SUMMERS, BROWN & CO.,

Ref. Western State Bank. Chicago, and this paper.

Commission Merchants, 158-160 S. Water St., CHICAGO.

DON'T BE AN ASS

Bearing your own and the Laudlord's burdens, wearing out your life

ON A RENTED FARM

or a gambler, staking your years' labor on the uncertainties of farming under natural conditions when

WITH LITTLE MONEY

and on easy terms you can secure an irrigated Farm with an abundant water supply insuring crops, a rich soil insuring large yields, better quality of products and with Home Markets at high prices. The most successful farms in the United States are farmed by irrigation.

UNDER THE WILSON SETTLE MENT PLAN you can get an irrigated farm and home of your own for less money each

year than you pay out in rents. Land and water rights sold on 10 year in

We Share profits with those who can advance cash for land. No risk. Agents Wanted. Address for Bulletin giving full information.

HOMESTEAD LAND & IRRIGATION CO.,

79 DEARBON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES W. WILSON, Manager.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS "New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

F you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

YOU CAN'T BE FAR WRONG

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 10-15-15 he. deferson St., CHILAGO, ILL

Then there's the matter of convenience in handling. A grocer doesn't like to have around a lot of dauby stuff to be lifted out with a knife or spoon to be weighed. Many grocers that refuse entirely to handle honey may be induced to do so if it put up in neat sections that may be handled without daubling.

Another item that should not be neglected is the effect on the market produced by having on it a poor article of and many of them are fair men, and any many of them are fair men, and and many of them are fair men.

and numerous other insects that would, "speks," and the honey thereby obtained was sold at perhaps 8 cents a pound, or at whatever price was offered. The grocer thinks honey is honey, and as he has bought at 8 cents he is unwilling to pay more. So please remember that if you put a poor article of honey on sale you may be doing an injury to another who takes pains to deserve a good price.

and numerous other insects that would, undoubtedly, spread the disease. He was sure, from extended experiments, that the bees were very necessary for the fertilization and proper maturing of the fruit, although he admitted that possibly conditions in California might be different. Prof. Waite is a careful, candid man, and a friend of the bees, and so much so that he deems it necessary to have a few colonies of them in his own

FARMS.

Oklahoma lands for sale. SEAWELL & VANDERGRIFT, Hobert, O. T OFT OUR FREE LIST of Farm Bargains. S H. H. Morton & Co., Gen. Land Agts. Agricult-ural, Mineral, Coal and Timber Land. Office, 831 Lincoin Trust Building, St. Louis.

Cash for Your Real Estate ce and get my successful plan for finding yers. W. M. Ostrander, North Ameri-g., Philadelphia. See my full page ads s, McClure's, and all the big magazines

FARM FOR SALE.

A well improved 400 acre farm, in Linder County, Missouri, 15 miles east of Troy the county seat, and 7 miles west o Elsberry on the Burlington railroad, and 68 miles north of St. Louis. Can be di-68 miles north of St. Louis. Can be divided into two farms. For description, WM. S. SHIRK, Sedalia, Mo.

Don't Rent

Establish a Home of Your Own

ad "THE CORN BELT," a he onthly paper, beautifully illustrated ntaining exact and truthful informa ion about farm lands in the West ond 25 cents in postage stamps for a ear's subscription to



WHICH? OF LONG ON WHEAT

Stock allowed to invade the orchard in fruit-tree terminals.



Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Nev. 14-15.—Sale of Berkshire and Jersey cattle. Biltmore Farm Annual, Bilt-more, N. C.

w. 19, 1901-L A. Novinger & Sons, Mov. 19, 1901—I. A. Novinger & Sons, Shorthorns, Kirksville, Mo. Dec. 18, 11, 12 and 12.—Kirk B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City. Hereford cattle. Dec. 18.—C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., at Bouth Omaha. Shorthorns. Dec. 18-19, 1902—Gudgell & Simpson, C. A. Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords at Fort Worth Tex.

A Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords, at Fort Worth, Tex.

January 2 to 31, 1922.—Sothams' annual
Criterion Sale, at Kansas City.

Jax 14, 15 and 18.—Cornish & Fatten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City,

Mo. Hereford cattle.

Peb 11-12, 1922.—Redhead Anisty, Boyles
and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Hereford cattle.

March 5-7-1. M. Forbes & Son, Henry,

Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.;

B. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.;

C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.;

T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., and others,
at Chicago, Ill. Shorthorn.

Large March 11.—W. P. Nichols, West Liberty,

Lowa. Shorthorn.

"National Hereford Exchange" un-anagement of T. F. B. Sotham, as

Nov. 1901.—Chicago.
Polland Chinas.
Nov. 19.—Victor Wiley, Fuller, Ill.
Nov. 20.—H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill.
Nov. 21.—J. B. Fink, Herborn, Ill.
ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Dec. 3-6—International sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.
Feb. 4-6—Combination sale

Gavock, mgr., Chicago.
Feb. 4-6-Combination sale, W. C. Mc-Gavock, mgr., Chicago.
April 10-11-Combination sale, W. C. Mc-Gavock, mgr., Kansas City. June 10-11—Combination sale, Gavock, mgr., Chicago. nation sale, W. C. Mc-

NATIONAL SHORTHORN AND SALES. Dec. 2-7-Chicago, Ill. Dec. 5-6-Chicago.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS. e. 2-7-Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL HEREFORD SALES.

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE

At Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11.

The cattle contributed by Mr. Funk-houser for the Hereford sale at Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11, are, in the main, from Hesiod 2nd, or some of his descendants, and his offering may be regarded as distinctly a Funkhouser offering. The females are either bred or will have calves at foot, and most of them are from service of the bull, March On 6th, that may be considered now as distinctly a Funkhouser sire, and one of the best bulls of the Hereford breed. He will be on exhibition at the sale, together with a number of his get, furnishing buyers and the first process of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale seemed very state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for Mysie Levender, a chysical state of the sale for the sale state of the sale for the sale and the

expect from his service.

Mr. Funkhouser's offering is especially notable in the number of bulls and helfers by Hesiod 2nd, who has probably furnished as many herd bulls as any sire in ca. The Funkhouser offering com-some twenty cows and fourteen

grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface.

Notable among the imported cows is Phoebe, lot 69. She is by Peer, and is generally regarded as one of the best things ever brought over by Mr. Armour. This same sire has a number of other cows in the offering, and all of them universally good. The celebrated John Tudge sire, Gold Box, is represented by three cows of unusual merit—Post Obit, Fairfax, Cecil, Happy Hampton, Truent, Keep-On, Gamecock, Tiptop, and other celebrated English sires are represented, and the buil Aaron, sire of Majestic, the prize herd buil now in quarantine with the Armour importation, has several cows to his credit, in fact, the imported division, as a whole, represents the best herds of England.

There are four imported bulls, one of which, Royal Hampton, is especially notable on account of coming from an Albion sire, and from a Happy Hampton dam. This buil blends the Royal winnings in England so perfectly that it.

Armour to offer a Queen's heifer in his will be pure bred Shorthorns. public sales. Queen Ideal, bred by her N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo

mand attention.

Mr. Armour's own breeding is represented by helfers and buils from Kansas
Lad, Beau Brummel, Jr., St. Louis,
Aaron, Lord Prettyface, The Strand, Climax 4th and the imported bull. Roderick. now in service with Scott & March.

As a summary, the Armour division represents Mr. Armour's history as a breeder and importer, and it was his own ambition to make this offering his great- WORLD is the best advertising m

Calf Scours Calf Scour Cure and

From Queen Victoria's Herd Sells for \$5,000 in Chicago

Chicago, Ill., November 7.-Cicely, a Chicago, Ill., November 7.—Cicely, a Shorthorn cow, recently of the Queen Vic-toria herd in England, was sold here to-day for \$5,000 to J. J. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind. The animal cost Queen Vic-toria \$4,000 a few years ago. Twenty other and buils realized an average price of \$1,300. These are record figures for Shorthorn cattle for the past twenty-five years. The sales were made at Dexter park amphitheater by W. B. Flatt, of

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The combination Aberdeen-Angus sale held here yesterday under the management of W. C. McGav ock resulted in an average of \$201.60 S head. Fifty-one cows averaged 1199.18 and 2 bulls 4367.50. The offerings were in fair condition with a few very thin and a number in good high flesh. Manager McGavock said "it was tough sieddin'."

COWAN'S HERD IS DISPERSED.

His Breeding Career Comes to a Close with an Average of \$228.86.

is for the next few years at least, was brought to a close November 6 at the sale prought to a cross November 5 at the sace pavilion, when the last 44 animals in his herd were sold to the highest bidders. The very last of Mr. Cowan's stock sold to go to other homes was the cow Queen of Beauty 5th, which was taken by G. A. Betteridge of Bunceton, Mo.

It was a fortunate occurrence that the greater part of the residue of Mr. Cow-an's herd consisted of females, for a very weak bull crowd was present at the sale, and the breeder closed out his males at a bargain, as far as the purchasers were concerned. The cows sold very well, con-sidering their condition, and the fact that several were aged or slightly defective. The latter could not be helped, however, and it is only remarkable that the very last of the breeder's herd should show such general good condition and few de-fects as did the animals Mr. Cowan put on sale yesterday. The general average for the entire lot

The general average for the entire to and the produced an excellent quality of general average with an average of eatile. He can now furnish a good lot of \$244.86. The bulls made the weakest showing, eight head averaging but \$156.87. The herd bull, Orange Duke \$374\$ 18521, that of 1888. She was bred by Mr. Cowan himself, and was perhaps as good a specimen of blue blooded Shorthorn as he had on his place. A heifer calf by Lavender Prince sold with the cow. After Col. G. M. Casey of Missouri had bid the pair in for \$1,39, W. P. Harned announced that he would give \$450 for the would not be seen to be seen the mount of the calf, but the doughty colored.

that were present during the Royal sales two weeks ago, but those present yester-day consisted largely of breeders and farmers there for business, and not idle uriosity seekers.

Missouri took the biggest share of the purchases. Iowa followed with 13; Kan-sas came third with 8, and Nebraska took

The Armour offering comprises some 70 head of cows and 12 head of bulls. It were the representatives of the Experiment of divided distinctly into imported and American Herefords. The imported cows are practically all from the Armour importation of 1900. There are some 25 head of imported cows, ranging from three to four year olds, and some 26 head of imported heifers, two-year-olds or just coming two's, all bred to Armour sires, many of them to imported Southington. The other Armour sires used in service are Aaron, the \$3,000 bull, and Lord Prettyface, a son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface, as son of St. Chief among the buyers from Nebrask

This bull blends the Royal win- but little difference to him. "I had such nings in England so perfectly that it an experience some time ago," he rewould be a misfortune to have him go outside of a regular breeding herd.

It has always been the custom of Mr. that the rest of the progeny of the cow

N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., the man public sales. Queen Ideal, bred by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, out of Firellight and by Arbitrator, will represent Royalty in this event. She is a helfer of Louis fair, was among the buyers at the rare quality and will undoubtedly compand attention. are giving him for the place.—The gram.

STOCK NOTES.

H. W. KERR, breeder of Red Polled cattle, Carlinville, Ill., writes that the demand for Red Polled bulls is better than ever before and that the RURAI that he has tried. He has lately sold sev eral and still has quite a number to sell

DR. E. A. WHITE, veterinarian of the New Orleans Board of Heaith, an Cure and the result of an experiment in the transmissibility of tuberculosis from man to cattle. Several calves were tested to see that they were free from tuberculosis to that they were from tuberculosis to that they were from tuberculosis and then they were from tuberculosis. Chas. W. Armour, and then they were from tuberculosis that they were from tuberculosis that they were from tuberculosis that they were from tuberculosis and then they were from tuberculosis that they were from tuberc

tuberculous diarrhoea.

SECRETARY ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.-M. W. H. Hanenstein of Miller Co., Mo., the address of the Secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Broeders' Association for which you make request, is Thomas McFarlane, Harvey, Ill.

the herd from England.

Lord Banff, of the royal herd, was sold to George E. Ward, of Hawarden, Ia., for many to be the finest Shorthor bull ever roduced, was sold to-night to Robbins 2.

If M. MARSHALL, Blackwater, Mo., has a herd of Shorthorn cattle which we had the pleasure of inspecting a few days ago. We have always considered Mr.

Marshall's herd one of the top herds of the state. Orange Hero 152686, by Godoy, tarv A the leading sire, never leaker, by Godoy, tarv A that are the leading sire, never leaker. we have always considered Mr.

We have always considered Mr.

Marshall's herd one of the top herds of the state Orange Hero 15286, by Godoy, the leading sire, never looked better or had more good calves on hand to his ciedlit. Mr. Marshall has a young Scotch top in Barrington that is a good one, a pure Bates that will bear inspection and several younger ones that provided the sale, cirangements and terms, as well as gives a description of the animals, for which addescription of the F. M. MARSHALL, Blackwater, Mo., lie at auction.

CANADIAN CATTLE at the Pan-American won 60 per cent of the prizes given. This is a remarkable showing, considering that Canadian cattle formed \$157; in fat cattle, \$300, as against 0; in Herefords, \$355, as against \$740; in Aberdeen-Angus, \$72, as against \$480; in Galloways, \$197, as against \$247; in Guernseys, \$120, as against \$1710; and in Holseys, \$120, as against \$1710; and in Holseys, \$120, as against \$1710; and in Holseys, \$120, as against \$170; and an Holseys, \$ steins, \$412, as against \$930.

THE CATTLE TRADE is very satisfactory to the shipper who has anything of good quality. All desirable cattle are selling well and making a good profit on the feed put into them, but the same is hardly true of the common and inferior kinds. Regardless of the price of feel, nine times out of ten the man who raises well bred stock and feeds them carefully and thoroughly makes money. It is the fellow who economizes in feed and qualthe horn.-Chicago Drovers' Journal.

M. R. AMICK of Calhoun, Mo., places his advertisement of Shorthorn bulls in this issue. His cows are mostly of Bates breeding, purchased from the Freeman herd of Henry County, Mo., that was dispersed several years ago. Mr. Amick has used principally Scotch bulls on them, and has produced an excellent quality of the corn power function. He can now function the control of the corn power function and the corn power function. He can now function the corn power function and the corn power function. He can now function the corn power function that the corn power function and the corn power function.

Beauty 97th, by King Longfellow. So, you see, their breeding is first class. I cor-dially invite breeders and farmers to come to this sale and look over my con-signment. I trust you will appreciate the quality and bid accordingly.

The offering of the great Berkshire sale at Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, December 4, 1901, of \$31

examination showed that while the liver, kidneys and lungs were in good condition, the intestines were infected with tuberculosis, the animal having died from the advertisement) have been prominent the advertisement) have been prominent winners at the State Fairs of 1901 and have reserved for this sale Berkshires that will command the admiration of the

best breeders of America. The International Live Stock Show, November 30 to December 7, 1901, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., will be the largest live stock show ever held in any country and those attending will have an opportunity to see and buy some of the best Berkshires ever offered to the pub-

fered at an association sale. This state ment is a strong one and is so intended for it would seem that in this instance each of the forty odd breeders contribut ing is determined that he will not be out done in the matter of quality by his felbut 35 or 40 per cent of the total entries. In Shorthorn cattle, Canadians won \$1,300 in prizes, as against \$18 by the United In prizes, as against \$18 by the United States; in Ayreshires, \$490, as against \$180 in French-Canadians, \$402, as against miums at the previous shows this year

> As with the previous sales held under the Hereford Association's management each animal is sold under an iron-clad guarantee of its usefulness as a breeder The purchaser is at no risk whatever in this respect. The sale will be held Wedesday and Thursday forenoons, De ber 4 and 5, beginning promptly o'clock on each day. The shortage of feed in some se

of the country will work to the advanwell bred stock and feeds them carefully and thoroughly makes money. It is the fellow who economizes in feed and quality that comes out at the wrong end of the person who can care for his actile properly this winter, and to such this sale is an exceptional opportunity. Write C. R. Thomas, Secretary, 225 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., for a

H. O. MINNIS of Edinburg, Ill., held

	1-Rainy Miller, Champaign, Ill	108.0
	2-A. L. Kelley, Loda, Ill	65.0
	3-J. S. Spencer, Payson, Ill	34.0
	4-Louis Heden, Edinburg, Ill	31.0
i	5-T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill	57.0
	6-Rainy Miller, Edinburg, Ill	30.0
1	8-H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill	20.0
i	12-E. L. Jameson, Oneida, Ill	27.0
8	13-W. A. Jones, Atlanta, Ill	27.0
	15-H. Davis, Waverly, Kan	57.0
	16-Charles Mann, Beecher City, Ill.	36.0
	18-J. W. Garby, Mechanicsburg, Ill.	82.0
:	19-Dr. Breedlove, La Belle, Mo	31.0
9		37.0
	21-Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill	24.0
	22-E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo	26.0
		40.00
9		121.0
	28-W. A. Jones	42.0
r		20.0
r		50.0
B	33-H. L. Sweet	52.0
9		28.0
	35½—Rainy Miller	35.0
7	39-H. G. Davis	29.0
1	41-Kurtland Bros., Atwood, Ill	40.0
1	42-H. L. Garby	
-	44-W. A. Jones	
)	45-J. W. Garby	86.0
-	45½-J. W. Garby	81.0
B	46-E. E. Axline	47.0
	47-J. W. Garby	29.0
ď	48-G. J. Kellogur & Sons, Janes-	
	ville, Wis	20.0
	49—Rainy Miller	
0		
	The second secondary Asiand and ac-	erag
	of \$31.	

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The best dehorner, the most hus. However, make better best. The best dehorner, the most hus. Keystone Dehorning Knife Cuts on four sides at once, without cruehine or bruising. Highest sward at world's fair. Michicagnif desired deed for circulars & [Thillips, Promoty, R., (Secssor is A. Evesler)



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TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 good cows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old heifers bred, 50 yearling heifers and 100 bulls from 8 months to two years old. I will make VERY low prices on any of the above cattle. Write or come to see me before buying.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS, H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Foundation of herd mostly of Bates breeding, Scotch Toppe call on or address M. R. AMICK, CALHOUN, MO.

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION.

Public Sale

Hereford Cattle.

Tues., Dec. 10, and Wed., Dec. 11, 1901.

THE ARMOUR CATTLE for this sale were chosen by the late Kirk B. Armour, under the conviction that they would form his greatest offering. The selection comprehends a great many of his own breeding, and some forty head imported from the best English herds.

THE FUNKHOUSER SELECTIONS have been made upon an understand ing with the late Kirk B. Armour, that the whole offering would be the best ever made by them. We intend to vindicate this statement with the very highest class of cows and bulls that both herds afford.

Catalogues Ready November 10th.

James A. Funkhouser,

Sotham's Southern Sale

The National Hereford Exchange, under the management of T. F. B. Sotham, will hold its initial sale in the splendid steam heated pavilion of the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, 1901, Commencing at 1 O'Clock.

115-Registered Herefords for All Classes of Buyers-115

Splendid Specimens for the Experts.

Cheaper Ones for the Beginner.

Profitable Herefords for Everybody.

All will be sold strictly on their merits, without any attempt to palm off silver dollars for golden double eagles. Honorable treatment guaranteed all patrons. This sale, expressly for southern buyers, recognizes a new and extensive field, and being the first public cattle sale ever held at St. Louis, we believe it an unparalleled opportunity for all buyers. Reduced freight rates have been granted by some railways on animals bought at this sale for shipment South, and this concession will probably be granted by all southern railroads entering St. Louis. Reduced passenger rates may be obtained. (Take a receipt for your fare.) The National Stock Yards Company will give a banquet to stockmen attending this sale, at their National Hotel, Wednesday evening. Speakers of national reputation will discuss the relation of Live Stock to Southern Agriculture. No market in the country offers buyers equal privileges and economy. Cattle will be loaded on cars free of charge. Patrons of this sale should stop at National Hotel, which is but a stone's throw from the pavilion. Rates per day: American plan, \$2.00; European plan, a good room with comfortable bed can be had at fifty and seventy-five cents per day, and good meals at the hotel restaurant, so that expenses need not exceed \$1.00 per day, all guests having the same general accommodations and hospitality.

The following are the consignors: H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, Can.; MARTIN LIEBIG, Forrest, Ill.; A. B. BRUER & SON, Pontiac, Ill.; DETTE BROS., Viessman, Mo.; T. H. PUGH, Carthage, Mo.; G. EARL ALT, Sharpsboro, Mo.; J. A. STEWART, Columbia, Mo.; T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.; GEO. H. ADAMS, (George F. Morgan, Manager.) Linwood, Kas.; GEO. W. HUSSEY, Glasco, Kas.; WM. BENNER, Oak Hill, Mo.; HENRY LEY, Clay City, Ind.; GEO. ESS, Clark, Mo.

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housands of practical farmers, breeders and veteri-tarians. Samples free. Agents Wanted. C. H. DANA. 70 Main St., West Lebanca. N. B. Camp Creek Herefords tock for sale. Inspection invited. Call or LOUIS WEHRMAN, Truxton. Lincoln Co., Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Angora Goats, Light Brahms and Golden Seabright chickens. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address J. J. LITTRELL, Sturgeon, Mo. Hereford Cattle!

ult and 20 heifers for sale, all regis ly bred. Call on or address N. E. MOSHER & SON, Sallabury, Mo. R. S. WILLIAMS, Liberty, Mo Breeder of high-class Angus cattle. Zaire 17th, e8553, a grandson of imp. Emlyn 13211, and samous Black Monk in service. Choice young bulls and fomales of the richest breeding and individually first class for sale. All leading families represented.

-HEAD- SHORTHORNS

In herd; young stock of both sexes for sale. The Cruickshank bull Duke of Hardson 123,967 at head of herd. W. H. H. Stephens. Bunceton Mo. ENGLISH Red Polled Cattle.
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fine stock. FF Your orders solicited.
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CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL Gay Laddle 119,385 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write.
POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—Foundation stock was blood known to the breed, and Poland-China hogs of the most approved strains, extra good young oatile and bogs for sale; write your wants y silters we also yield the strain of the polar was a strain of the polar wa

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HEREFORD NAVGUS HORN SHORT-HORN Sales during the Week of the INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK

EXPOSITION, Chicago, Illinois The "tops" of these three great beef breeds to be

80 Short-Horns. sold at Auction. The Premier Beef Cattle sales 100 Aberdeen Angus. of the year. Contributed to by the leading breeders, and under the management of the National Associations.

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For Aberdeen Angus Catalogues,
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Horseman



Twenty-five thousand people saw Cres ord for trot-Club made a handsome profit on the ex-

proved a great disappointment at Memphis-to those who bought pool tickets against him! At the Lexington meeting. against him. At the against him. At the especially in the Transylvania racc, he acquired a reputation for being "good for a couple of heats," but since he came back the third heat and beat Onward. and Dolly Dillon in the fast time of 2:06½, we presume, some people will think him "pretty fair" for three heats. me, some people will

The season just closed has been unusuwith both disappointments and surprises, says the '.orse Breeder.'
The disappointments have been due in many cases to the distemper from which of the best horses have suffered both east and west. Some of the sur-prises have been the lowering of the world's running and trotting records, and the lowering of the world's record to wagon, also the defeat of Onward Silver 2:08), by Chain Shot in 2:1114, 2:0714, 2:0614.

new disease has broken out among the cavalry horses purchased in Colorado and Wyoming last winter by the Mexican government and has carried off a good many of the remounts quite suddenly. The disease takes the form of a small worm

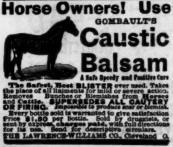
If Cresceus is retired at the end of this Lord Derby, but the coming two-minute trotter, it is believed, will be Peter Stir-ling, the Kentucky Futurity winner All considered, this is the greatest trioter that has yet appeared. Nother Cresceus, Directum, Nancy Hanks nor Alix can equal his record of winning five races at three years of age without losing heat. His half in 1:40 and last quarter -30% in the Kentucky Futurity, is a faster flight of speed than any other three-year-old has ever shown.

The present season has been one of the best in the history of the trotter. Several world's records have been lowered, in-cluding the trotting record, which was cut to 2:021/4 by Cresceus, and moved a full nearer the coveted two-minute goal. The associations have generally had a prosperous year, the meetings have on the whole been well patronized, better than ever before, which goes to show that the trotter is held in popular es-teem. The pacing record of Star Pointer. (1.594) is still untouched, but the gelding record has been lowered by Prince Alert (2:00%) and others have been knocking right at the door. The sport has been ularly free from scandal, which shows that it is on a higher ethical plane than ever before. This is not to say that we have by any means reached the highest perfection obtainable in trotting sport, but it goes far to show that there is a continued and steady progress toward straight and comes to the wire almost as

When a race meeting is about to be held of them all. in Russia, the course is swept free from snow, and follows the wooded shores with red painted railings on each side. On one side is a stand with seating rooms for several thousand people and a special box with tent, hangings for the governor-gen-eral, surmounted by the imperial eagle in gold. In front of this box, lower down, one may see the prizes, consisting of gold and silver cups, vases and ornamental pieces, all in Russian style and taste. A bell rings. The course is cleared by mounted gendarmes, and the competitors in due order take their places in front of the stand, but not side by side, as they the stand, but not side by side, as they always start from opposite sides of the course, with heads also turned in opposite directions. The usual race course hum and noise of betting men are heard and increase in volume as the bell rings the

increase in volume as the bell rings the second time. They are off! And the fascination of rapid motion, open air and strenuous exertion throws its speil over the assembly, high and low, for trotting is certainly the most fashionable and beloved sport in Russia.

This seems to have been rather an unlicky year for horses in the United States. First of all in the spring came news of outbreaks of glanders in the western part of the corn-beit, but those seemed to pass without material damage, says "Breeder's Gastete." Kentucky and Tennessee in part complained in early ly summer of diseases that carried off quite a number of horses that died in Gotham this summer, but it is well known that the percentage was larger than during the special solution of a great number of horses that died in Gotham this summer, but it is well known that the percentage was larger than during the special solution of a great number of colored or colored to the number of horses that died in Gotham this summer, but it is well known that the percentage was larger than during the special solution of a great number of horses (a proposition) and the percentage was larger than during the special politic of a great number of thorses, especially of those not thoroughly inured to life in the city and work on the stones. though not so fatal there in its effects, carried off a great number of horses, es-pecially of those not thoroughly inured to life in the city and work on the stones. pecially of those not thoroughly laured to life in the city and work on the stones. Next came the news that "maladie du coit" was so prevalent in parts of Nebraska that both State and Nation had to take a hand in the effort to suppress its order of Alcantara and Lady Carr, the dam daughter of Alcantara and Lady Carr, the dam for the produced American Clay mare that produced American Clay mare



to an extent that necessitates the prompt action of the State authorities. In the last named instance State Veterinarian E. D. Roberts has caused a most vigorous quarantine to be instituted and a number of diseased horses have been shot by his order. The prolonged drouth, according to some authorities, is the basic cause of all this trouble.

An element of fraud in a contract itiates it, and a man cannot be bound by a bargain into which he is led by and or misrepresentation. The buyer of horse that turns out to be not as repronted can return the animal and bring uit for the money paid. He may elect to treat the contract as void within a casonable time. A warranty that guarantees a horse sound is as binding as a contract made by a mason or carpenter. To recover the same method must be pursued—an action for damages for breach of the warranty. If a seller re-fuses to take a horse back that is not as represented the purchaser may sell it for the best price he can get and collect the the best price he can get and collect the difference between what he receives to-gether with the cost of keep. A purchaser must have been deceived before he can take advantage of a fraud. If he did not believe the false representations and called the attention of the dealer to cartain blemishes and unsoundness, he can be offerward must be them. not afterward make them the basis of

The Lonnov years ago, with 6,000 horses, years ago, with 6,000 horses, of them 13 pounds of hay and 19 pounds of oats a day. The other 3,000 had seven and one-half pounds of cut straw, and 16 pounds of ground oats. This ration at that market cost about five cents a day, or \$18.25 a year less than the whole hay and was then purchased by Mr. Ridenour, who bred her to Blue Bull, and her daughter to Wild American. The spring Maud 8. was two years of age, and her daughter to Wild American. The spring Maud 8. was two years of age, and that and record of The London Omnibus Company so or \$18.25 a year less than the whole hay and ground oats, kept in flesh as well and did their work as well as the others. With \$6,000 horses the saving of \$300 per day in feed bills was an important item. In an experiment with large horses doing heavy work, the feed given at first was four work. The feed given at first was four work. The feed given at first was four and sorrels and three were bays. Of the superior quality over that retanding the superior quality over the superior Advices from Mexico indicate that a experiment with large horses doing heavy new disease has broken out among the cavairy horses purchased in Colorado and Wyoming last winter by the Mexican govnight and morning, and four pounds of whole oats at noon without hay. This was thought insufficient and the hay was case takes the form of a small worm found in the nostril of the animal, then follow restlessness, unwillingness to take food and finally convulsions, after which death supervenes. The Mexican war department has appointed a committee of veterinarians and cavairy officers to investigate this new malady.

If Cresceus is retired at the end of take much trouble with colic and finfamman. entirely whole hay and grain. They had much trouble with colic and inflammayear, as his owner, Mr. Ketcham, says he tion of the bowels under the old system, sor will be found in but never a case under the new plan.

Prince Alert's mile in 2:00% on the last

day of the Memphis meeting was the fast-est ever paced in a race. Also a world's record for a hoppled pacer; a new record record for a noppied pacer; a new record for geldings at either gait, and the fast-est mile since 1896, when Star Pointer went his record mile. Frince Alert has shown of late that he holds his one-time conqueror, Anaconda, 2:01%, safe, over the mile tracks as well as on half mile tracks, and is together with the Billings crack, Little Boy, to-day regarded by ex-perts as quite apt to, with favorable wintering and a return to high-class form during 1902, lower or at least equal the to establish. Prince Alert was trained early in the season by that master hand, Mart Demarest, who unfortunately sustained a broken leg in two places by means of a mare tripping in a race at Boston. What Curry did, Demarest de-serves more than mere passing credit for, having paved the way, inasmuch as he overcame the Alert horse's unpleasant ways to a marked degree. In other seahausted his reserve sources too early to last out a mile to the wire. Now it is all strongly as did Star Pointer, the greatest

The editor of the "American Sportsman," General I. R. Sherwood, a gentle man," General I. R. Sherwood, a gentle man who stands high in the business, so cial and political circles of Ohio, recent ly compared the improvement in the moral tone of the trotting turf, with the deterioration noticeable in dramatic, ical and religious affairs. He ment especially the lowered standard of the stage, calling attention to the fact that prize fighters without education, culture or genius, and actresses environed with the most alluring social scandals are coining money on the boards once trud by ends up by calling attention to the present status of the trotting turf, in the following words: "The trotting turf has not only grown more honorable, but it furnishes the highest class and most wholesome entertainment of all outdoor sports. And it is every year improving in correct methods and honest control in correct methods and ho Edwin Forest, Booth and Irving, and ends up by calling attention to the pres-

to take a hand in the effort to suppress !t and finally this last week comes the report that glanders has been introduced by range horses into Southern Wisconsin [August 1] bassador and others. The dam of Peter another almost unknown pacing family that has produced both trotters and trotters in the 2:15 list and who is a daughter of Cooper Medium, son of Happer Medium, and Queen, by Mambrino [Polymorical Peters 1] blue Bull. Any one of the producing producing Medium, and Queen, by Mambrino [Polymorical Peters 2] blue Bull. Any one of the producing sons of Jim Wilson would give better re-Champion. Medio's dam was a daughter of Mambrino King and a mare by the thoroughbred sire Grey Eagle. The representative of the Riverside farm in his race (the Kentucky Futurity) at Lexington had to be the greatest trotter of his kind in the world, as Walnut Hill was no mean trotter to defeat. In the second heat the pair of three-year-olds raced head and head from the wire to the draw DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.: gate. The first half was trotted in 1:04%, the second quarter being in 30% seconds.

trotting gelding, the previous mark having been 2:12 as made in California in 1896 by Who Is It. By many it was expected that Peter Sterling would not pos sess the endurance necessary to fight out three great heats, but those who held that great horse, representing a very family, and that his pedigree on great family, and that his pedigre both the maternal and paternal teems with the blood of Mambrino Chief and of the best thoroughbreds.'

BLUE BULL NOTES.

L. E. Clement

Editor RURAL WORLD: E. Knell was kicked in the back on Wednesday of last week by a mare owned in Joplin. The kick almost unjointed Mr. Knell's neck. He was dividing them into lots, and the mare kicked at a colt that ran up.

Columbus in "Western Horseman" called attention to the death of Maud S., dam of Billy The Twister, 2:15, and Prairie Girl, 2:20, and said she Wild American, first and second d Blue Bull 75. Last week I saw Mr. H. F. Smyres and from him learned the his tory of the mare. Maud S., by Wild American, was bred by Jacob Ridenour of In-diana. Wild American was by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk, dam of Flying Cloud 134, son of Black Hawk (5). The dam of Maud S. was by Blue Bull and out of the Batty mare, also by bays Mr. Smyres has two, one a two-year-old filly by Falment, 2:14¼, and a weanling colt by Electric King, sire of Major Centilvre, 2:10¼, by Electioneer, and out of Mamie C., by imp. Hercules, making him a full brother to Azmoor and Don Montieth, a new sire this sea-son. Mr. Smyres bred Billy The Twister and Prairie Girl, 2:20, and both were sired by Gray Harry, son of Tempest, Mr. Smyres also bred the present Sr. Smyres also bred the present season Maud W., 2:244, sired by Billy The Twister, dam the Dr. Gillan mare, by Blue Bull 75 bred by the late Dr. Gillan of Wabash, Ind., and sold by him to Dr. Sheleschammer, then of Somerset. Ind., now of Wabash, Ind., from whom Mr. Smyres purchased her, and sold Maud W. to her present owner. This es-tablishes two lines of producing blood to Blue Bull not yet accepted by the Amer-

can Register Association. ught better of Trotwood than is shown in his department this week in the "Horse Review," where he says: "With due respect to the good doctor, but it is not the Pilot, Jr., Eclipse and Johnston cross that will help him on his warm blooded Hal mares, but that of some trotting-bred but pacing-gaited des-cendants of Hambletonian."—Trotwood. This was Trotwood's comment on the breeding of Dr. A. H. Rice of near Starksville, Miss. The stud is the result of 18 years of intelligent mating of the choicest lines. The doctor believes in Hal blood and among his mares is the blood of Sweepstakes, Kate Braden, John Dillard, Jr., Prince Pulaski and General Hardee. When he outcrosses on account of being loaded with Hal blood, he is have sons he was wont to race with his nose around against the shaft tip, pulled the traditional ton, white scoring, would not score save at a breakneck clip and so expended of the blood of old Edinse of Abraton's the blood of old Edinse of Abraton's the blood of old Edinse of Abraton's the blood of old Eclipse of Johnston's through his own brother Forrest Bassett, and one of his mares was sent to Directly, 2:031/4. Mr. Smyres made a success of uniting the blood of Blue Bull, the ring Clay blood in Wild American and blood of Tempest, Jr.—no Hamble-tian blood. In later ventures he used the blood of Star Wilkes through Falmont, 2:141/4, and Electric King, 2:24, by The result of this mating has not been tried. It is safe to say Dr. Rice down in Mississippi is breeding colts that will develop extreme speed at either gait without the help of other Hambletonian blood than he gets through Rab-bit-Foot by Lord Russell, brother to nutritious, laxative diet, such as bran and

Maud S.

Dr. M. W. Hicks made a success in Bull and his half brother, Flaxtail, and prostration, give one ounce each lique the blood of the Western trotting sire, Green's Bashaw, with no Hambletonian blood with or without the pacing gait, yet the blood of Prompter, Buccaneer,

REMOVED THE ENLARGEMENT. 625 W. 47th St., New York City, Oct. 8,

Dear Sire: I have used one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse the second quarter being in 30% seconds. When it came to the battle for supremacy for a Capped Knee, and it has removed at the end, the chestnut gelding from Wisconsin shook off his antagenist and trotted to the wire in 2:11%, establishing a new world's record for a three-year-old



VALUE OF SHREDDED FODDER.

Our experience extends over a period of five years. There were eight shredders around and run last season within a ra-dius of six miles of our town. Some are owned by individuals and run the sam as threshing machines, churging fou nts per bushel. Others are owned or six farmers owning the shredder and hi ing an engine, paying three dollars pe day for a man and his engine.

its making sore mouths for cattle. I know farmers here who feed it the year round and by this plan are able to have much more pasture during the summer, as the field of timothy off which they would have to make hay for their stock

The best time to shred is just as soo as the husked corn will keep when put in crib. As early as this the fodder must be dry on the outside as there is a great deal of sap in the stock and with a sittle rain or very heavy dew the fodder is liable to mold, but later in the season one need not be so particular about this. Our experience is that shredded fodder is not as likely to mildew as cut fodder—the reason why we do not know. I built a rick forty feet long outside last fall by making a bottom out of rails the same as for hay. I find that it keeps equally as well as timothy hay, and by having a fork made on purpose it can be pitched onto wagon and off very well.

INFLUENZA OR ACCLIMATION IN

What is the matter with my horses They first become stiff in the legs and suffer from cramps, acting as though they are sore all over. They now stand with their eyes almost closed, and water and matter running from them. The horses were brought five weeks ago from Indiana to Oklanoma. Is it a common lisease, or caused by change of climate?

Cloud Chief, O. T. W. W. T. The horses appear to be suffering from influenza, or as it might be termed in cases of this kind, acclimation fever, brought on by the change in climate. If the horses are very sick, or appear to have much fever, it would be well to call a competent veterinary surgeon at once; if there is one available. Owing to the severity of some cases, and the complications that are liable to arise, severe attacks of the disease can be satisfactorily treated only under the personal direction of the practitioner. Mild cases require very little medicinal treatment. Good Maud S.

Dr. M. W. Hicks made a success in breeding trotters with the blood of Blue tack is more severe, with high fever and acetate of ammonia and sweet spirits of niter with one dram fluid extract of hells

the partment by Consul General Carl Bailey fath-Hurst at Vienna, during the rest of that and ver and in 1855, 948 borses were slaugh-Boy tered for food in Vienna. The number rose in 1899-the last year for which sta-

tistics are obtainable—to \(\omega_640 \) head.

The price of horse meat ranges, per pound of fore quarter, from 5 to 8 cents; aind quarter, 6 to 9 cents; choice cuts for steak and roast, from 5 to 11 cents; the same cuts in beef averaging from 20 to 24 cents a pound. The horse meat is also worked up into sausages, and as such sells at correspondingly low prices. The horse meat butcher shops, of which there are now no less than 185 in Vienna, present a clean and attractive appearance, and are in no way distinguishable from the shops where the usual kinds of meat are sold, save by the sign announc-ing their specialty. Restaurant keepers who serve horse meat must designate

appointed are, in the main, veterinary surgeons, and those intrusted with the microscopical examination of the meat must be able to show a certificate of having graduated from a course of study in this line at a veterinary or similar insti-tution, and are sworn to the faithful pernce of their duties. The horses t be slaughtered are inspected both before and after slaughtering. The many diseases of which the symptoms are easily overlooked in the living animal are readily recognized by the experts after the animals have been slaughtered. The inspection of the living animals must be as given the opportunity of observing them closely in and out of the stall. The in-spector, notified twenty-four hours previously, must be present at the slaugh-tering, which should take place by day-light. If the slightest trace of tubercu-losis or ulcers be found on the nasai mucuous membrane, or any disease of the glands of the throat, the meat of the animal is forbidden for use a second the animal is forbidden for use as food,

the proper local authorities.

In the shops where the horse meat is sold a certificate must lie open for all to read. As in other butcher shops the prices of the various cuts per kilogram ust be stated on a signbo of these shops donkey meat is also of fered for sale, and this fact must be an

"PETER STIRLING, 2:111/4."

Mr. D. C. Palmeter, proprietor of the Riverside Stock Farm, at Berlin, Wis., where the wonderful three-year-old "Pe-ter Stirling" was bred, has the fcllowing to say: "I have used QUINN'S OINT-MENT for several years, and it is the best preparation. I have ever seen or best preparation I have ever seen or used, and does more than you recom-mend. I have given it a thorough trial and it has proven successful every time." Mr. Palmeter is one of the many leading breeders who are giving their u endorsement to QUINN'S OINTMENT For curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs and all bunches, use this first-class remedy. Only one dollar per bottle delivered. Ad-dress W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., unless you can obtain from ye

We don't cure bone spavins, but we will put you on.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

ALMA MATER LEADS THEM ALL

That earnest and intelligent champion f thoroughbred blood in the trotter, the American Horse Breeder," contained the

following in its last issue:

Alma Mater leads all the great brood-mares in the number of descendants that have won heats in 2:10 or better this sea-There are twelve of them, as follows: Coney 2:02, Sir Alcantara 2:05\(\frac{1}{2}\), Dariel 2:05\(\frac{1}{2}\), Audubon Boy 2:06, Charley Hoyt 2:06\(\frac{1}{2}\), Boralma 2:07, Matin Bells 2:07\(\frac{1}{2}\), Louise G. 2:06\(\frac{1}{2}\), Dark Wilkes 2:09, Cinch 2:091/2, Dandy C. 2:091/2 and Dr Book 2:10. Green Mountain Maid comes next with ten to her credit, viz.: Shadow Chimes 2:06%, Boralma 2:07, Dolly Dillon 2:07, Carmine 2:07%, Matin Bells 2:07%, Captain Sphinx 2:081/2, Sphinx S. 2:081/2, Council Chimes 2:094, Frazier 2:094 and Captor 2:10. Five of the descendants of Green Mountain Maid and two of the of Alma Mater are also descendants the great brood mare Beautiful Bells 2:291/2, viz.: Shadow Chimes 2:061/2, Boral ma 2:07, Matin Bells 2:07%, Council Chimes 2:09% and Captor 2:10. The two that are descendants of Alma Mater are also descendants of Green Maid. This makes six in all that carry the blood of Beautiful Bells, just half the number that inherit the blood of Alma Mater. Green Mountain Maid was foaled in 1862. Alma Mater and Beautiful Bells were both foaled the same year, 1872. This is a surprising showing for Alma Mater. It seems almost incredible that she should outrank Green Mountain Maid that was ten years her senior, and have more than twice as many 2:10 or better performers out this season, as Beautiful thoroughbred element which Alma Mater inherited is an important factor in the production of extreme speed and ability opinion differs in regard to this. The fact however, cannot be changed.



HORSE AFFLICTIONS

H. H. CLARK, Fredonia, N. Y., writes: "The bottle of *Qualum's Obserment* purchased from you removed a curb and thoroughpia, and did it for good. My horse's leg is as smooth as ever."

No equal for curbe, splitts, spaxim, windputfi and uncharded the curbe splitts, spaxim, windputfi and manufacture of the space of th

W. B. EDDY & CO., 76 High St., Whitehall, H.Y.



SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES and J

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M. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo.

CARE OF WEANLINGS.

The time is now at hand when horse reeders usually wean the foals. Similarly it is the time when many a good oungster is irretrievably damaged for lack of suitable care and adequate food. Often and often the poor little foal, never having been taught to eat grain, is shut up by himself away from his mother and left to grow thin and puny from insuffi-cient nourishment and worry over the loss of the maternal care. Foals should have grain to eat from the earliest moent that their tender mouths will permit mastication, and brood mares should have a grain ration every day in the year. Thus treated a foal misses his small supply of milk from the maternal dug only a ply of milk from the maternal dug only a very little and the eating of his well accustomed measure of crushed oats goes far to reconcile him to the loss of his dam.

A full stomach mitigates grief in man or Therefore. Therefore beast to a wonderful degree. Therefore if it is time to wean a foal and he has not yet been accustomed to eat grain on his own account, by all means let him learn that trick thoroughly before separ-ating him from the mare that bore him. Then when he knows right well what to do with the crushed oats placed in his box half the battle of weaning will be won. It is the poorest sort of policy to let the flesh get off a foal's frame at this season of the year. It will cost five times as much to put it back on again during cold weather as it would to have kept it on, and what is more, if a foal is once let get down poor at the opening of winter there is no telling how he may develop in after time, no matter how well he may be done to or how heavily he may later be fed. "Keep the flesh on the foal that is born on it" is an excellent maxim o follow. The breeder who does this will rarely lose money on his horses.—Breed-

Every now and then a man's mind is stretched by a new idea of sensation, and ever shrinks back to its former dimen-



AUCTIONEERS.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo. Am selling for the best breeders everywhere. Posted on pedi-pree and individual merit. Terms low.

R. W. MITCHELL LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

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of patrons any I know how to sell them. Write fast
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HAMER'S SURE CURE Fistula, Poll Evil, Ringbone, Spavin, Sweeney, b, Warts, Splint, etc. 81.00 per bottle by mail. 8 te bottles by express, \$2.00. Money returned if satisfactory. Send for pamphiet. Sold by drug-a. H. HAMER, Vermont, Ills.

H. W. KERR, BREEDER OF RED POLLED CATTLE Good young bulls for sale. Carlinville, Ill.

NO SPAVINS

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PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

LYON & HEALY, chicago, iti.

When we see a boy, who has just se

JIM'S SWEETHEART.

We woke before the roosters crowed

To bless our honest love—

To see the boat race, for our Jim Was captain of the crew.

You see, six olive branches came

With little stones above; But one was left in mother's arms

Stern death was kind to him,

he youngest of our tiny flock,

I parted with the pasture lot And sold the sorrel horse; We sent him every dollar saved,

In garments that had long outlived

We did not want to shame our boy

We both forgot our shabby clothes

The surging throng closed up in front.

The sturdy bale. Jim.

He took it in his curly head

And made a seedy pair

Their days of useful wear

And so kept out of sight Behind a row of waying flags
And fluttering kerchiefs white.
But when the slender sculls swept by

The rival crews abreast

And shouted with the rest.

We could not see our son.

And sent it to the skies,

And college colors everywhere

His mother's wrinkled face

Of broadcloth, silk, and lace. He never gave a single glance Toward the pretty girls.

And kissed her silver curls.

His sunburnt face was glorified

He did not mind because her hat

Was years behind the styles but led her out before his frien

In stiff, old-fashioned illac silk

"My sweetheart, boys," said Jim.
--Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

THE NEW BABY

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A figure quaint and prim.

With proud and happy smiles

But kissed her on the withered lips,

Shook out their brilliant dyes.

But soon a mighty cheer went up

And told us Jim had won.
The crowd took up the college yell

He stepped ashore, looked up and saw

And hurried to her through the ranks

Mother put on her Sunday best,

Her lilac wedding gown, nd white straw bonnet neatly tied With strings of faded brown;

And started in the dew

are the chief obstacles to success.

PIANO CASE

ORGANS

O ESTO

Home Circle

ritten for the RURAL WORLD

od by and watched my ships go ou Each one by one, moving free, That time the quiet harbor filled, With flood-tide from the sec.

tirst that sailed, her name was JOY spread a smooth, white ample And eastward drove with bending spars Before the rushing gale.

Another sailed, her name was HOPE— No cargo in her hold she bore, Thinking to find in Western lands merchandise a store

next that sailed her name was LOVE She showed a red flag at the mas A flag as red as blood she showed, And she sped South right fast.

last that sailed her name was lowly she took her passage forth Tacked and lay-to, at last she steered A straight course for the North.

Over the shimmering summer sea; I stood at watch for many a day— But one came back to me

For JOY was caught by Pirate Pain-HOPE ran upon a hidden reef— And LOVE took fire and foundered fast In whelming seas of grief.

FAITH came at last, storm-beat and

She recompensed me all my loss; For as a cargo she brought A CROWN linked to a CROSS Green Co., Mo. W. W. WARNER.

tten for the RURAL WORLD.
KIND AND UNKIND WORDS

If anything unkind you hear, About someone you know, my dear; Do not, I pray you, it repeat When you that someone chance to n For such news has a leaden way Of clouding o'er a sunny day. But if you something pleasant hear, About someone you know, my dear; Make haste to make great haste, 'tv

well, To her or him the same to tell; For such news has a golden way Of lighting up a cloudy day.

who practice quoting or repeating his or her words. There are such persons in other far distant country, and neglect that of our own vicinity. Dype is teaching us to begin to study our own home with them. Persons who have itching ears and restless tongues are ever on the

-but a life-time-all coming through the repetition of a story by this sub-scandal- like to note, knowing that other of the

souraged and gives at the unkindness of in others is most commendable and wind whose who once trusted and loved him, have, and has had, its influence in others, because a wicked story was kept affame. Just let me ask for Pine Burr. Her brave, by a wicked "repeater," who came in cheery letters have stirred the writer to highest admiration. Au revoir. by a wicked "repeater," who came in cheery letters have stirred the the office of a "friend." Such a fault is highest admiration. Au revoir. grievous one and should be remedied. I have known those who wear the name Christian to be equally guilty with the vilest, most reckless person in a community by repeating scandal. Shame on such Christians. If we cannot speak well of those with whom we associate, let us say nothing at all. "Let us do all the good we can, to all the people we can, in all the ways we can." When we hear my plants. My cannas I keep in boxes. In the spring I place two spurs, or something complimentary of someone, let

'Smile upon the troubled pilgrim Whom you pass and meet Frowns are thorns and smiles are blos- thro

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

our pen idle, yet we have mused much on the letters written recently for the Home Circle. Being exceedingly fond of people, it is a great delight to study friends slips.

every other way I treat them as I do the cannas and chrysanthemums by keeping them in boxes. They grow readily from but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."—Boston Herald. ascertain leading characteristics and the motives that actuate the life. If you my yard this summer was a single pewill give this subject some thought, tunia that I had kept through the winter friends, you will find in everyone something to love, and also will note how steps, where it grew beyond it expects everyone betrays herself—manifesting at tion, trained up by one of the posts of the showing how helpful one wants to be five feet tall, and branched out about four

cherish memories of bygone days. poems, which we so prize, have at times planted on one side of the steps, and one made us feel that life is not to be lightly white, or rather light spotted, and one



ed. Yet while we do not think life's well to realize that "life is earnest" an y be joyous.

Mrs. Cody makes us feel her love for and faith in the power of the farm home. It is so helpful to have the poetry of the common place incidents of the farm re-vealed to the Think of the farm revealed to us. Think of the utter help es of the poet to sing in rythmn of the glories of a life lived in perfect ease. The unnaturalness and aimlessness of such a life after all make it one of poverty of the ideas and deeds that are ma-

terial for the poet.
With Idyll we have sympathized. We know full well what a drouth on a farm means. We will remember when the prairie home was first occupied by the writer's family, that water was a mile from the house, and that was secured from what seemed to us a hole in the ground, though the neighbors dignified it as a spring. Then, Idyll, we didn't have canned aches or even dried apples. The country was new and fruit was a very casional part of our daily menu. It was just kept for a relish if some member of the family were not feeling very well. We were thankful for green or ripe tomato sauce, or even pumpkin butter. The seasons that gave us wild plums and grapes and gooseberries were thought to be most bountiful.

Wife of Sorghumite, that letter of yours whee of sorganized that letter of yours showing us the possibility of a New South was read with much avidity. At this time of the year we have oft pondered on the delight of such a climate as you have described. Tell us more of that section of our country. And Ella Carpenter, your letters of Washington and of your trips are always so charmingly told that we wish we could spend a week with you living so near to Nature's heart.

The reminiscent sketches of Dype have been exceedingly interesting. The peo-It is difficult for me to decide between the real author of a slander and those who practice quoting or repeating his or to read the history of Africa or some

ears and restless tongues are ever on the letters of Mesdames Tabor and Edulert for something to tell somebody—real wards have not only been read with innewsy creatures. And when they do hear something new in their line of business white rest, but have found their way into the something new in their line of business white rest, but have found their way into the dishes are made a la Tabor and Edwards. The letters of Mesdames Tabor and Edwards wards have not only been read with interest, but have found their way into the trends are made a la Tabor and Edwards. The bright, racy letter by Mrs. Warner the one slandered the one slandered to impart it to the one slandered gives us a glimpse of her happy life, so Probably their victim is a pure, innocent girl. Probably the shock of such news to her sensitive nature is the means of clouding o'er not merely a day—a year—for which we always give thanks.

There are other letters that we would monger or repeater.

Too often a minister of the gospel is the sufferer. His influence is so much crippled by evil reports that he becomes discouraged and gives up a good and grand work to grieve over the unkindness of in others is most commendable and will

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.

ROSA AUTUMN'S PLANTS

noble with songs of joy. Don't wait till a friend is dead before you can take time tered from the hot sun, and give the and courage to say something good of plants all the water they need. They him, but say it to-day. Let your friends him, but say it to-day. Let your friends know your great appreciation of their worth by earnestly telling them. Praise every effort made for good, and see how much it will brighten your own life and cellar, where they remain until spring, increase your influence for good—no matter what your station in life is—whether rich or poor.

when the roots are again separated, as ter what your station in life is—whether rich or poor.

when the roots are again separated, as they were the spring before. I have treated my cannas in this way for several years, and always with the best of results. I have several shades of color, red, white and yellow. I give the roots no water ough the winter, just let them rest, ere they will not freeze or get wet.

I treat my chrysanthemums in the same

slips.
One of the most admired plants I had in times the generosity of a nature, or again porch and other supports. It grew about and is, and again shadowing life by sel-fishness.

We have come to have a warm per-sonal interest in the contributors to this fume through the house of an evening to Rosa Autumn has won our admiration the delight of all who would be near to for the mother spirit she so oft displays. Inhale its sweet fragrance. I have potted Her last letter of reminiscences touched four this fall to be kept through the winus, showing as it did her disposition to ter in the house and planted out next cherish memories of bygone days.

spring as this one was last spring. I have one white and one pink in one box to be

he steps. If they are as handsome, and as sweet, as the one I had this summer I shall be richly paid for all my trouble in their care this winter. In fact, they are but little trouble, and are in bloom all the time, richly repaying for all the trouble in caring for them as they go through the vinter, to say nothing of their loveliness hrough the entire summer. They are all our in bloom at this time and are very ovely and fragrant. Anyone can have hem, for only a very little sun is reultred for them to grow and bloom pro-usely all the time. Mine get but little un all winter and are in the shade all ummer, as they are planted on the north ide of the house, where they only get the un about an hour morning and evening Fayette Co., Ill. ROSA AUTUMN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. ANOTHER STRANGER.

have been taking the RURAL WORLD for only a little more than three years, and think it the best farm paper ever read, as we get so much good ad-

ice about everything.
There has been a great deal of wheat
own around here this fall. It is coming up and is looking well, but it is needing rain badly. The forest trees are lovely

now with their gay colored clothes.

Brother Lyon, this drouth may be a blessing in disguise, but for the life of us, we can't see it that way. We experienced similar blessing last year in the shape of a hallstorm that destroyed all our crop It looks as if two blessings right together are more than we can very well stand We are clearing up more ground and try to keep the plow going, getting ready for nother year and hope for the best. What in the world has become of the parson? I always read his letters first one and feel disappointed when the paper comes and he has failed to write. Mrs. Carpenter, I always enjoy reading your interesting let ters from your wonderful country. Ina May, you need not try to find fault with your picture, for none of us will agree with you.

JEANNIE. Morgan Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. CLIFF REMINISCENT SKETCHES.

Cave Visitors.

One bright May morning, just as the rising sun was bathing the Hollow and nenvironments with the glory of its refui-gent light, the verdure of green was mantling earth and forest with its halo of beauty and the wild flowers were beginning to crown all with their wondrous hues, forming a picture in nature of the most pleasing grandeur, a carriage drawn by two magnificent bays, traveled the old woods road from the east and halted at the Hollow, south of the Cave.

The occupants stepped lightly from the nandsome conveyance to the green sward and began arrangements for a day of recreation. They were a lady and gentle nan and two children, a boy and girl, and two emidren, a boy and girl, aged twelve and ten years, all giving con-clusive evidence of superior intelligence and refinement. They strolled northward through the Hollow to the Cave, where they swung their hammocks and prepared time of enjoyment. They whiled several, hours in mirth and song and the Hollow resounded with the grandest melody of music that had ever penetrated its recesses

At noon a sumptious feast was spread and the tempting viands fully enjoyed, when they strolled northward on a tour of discovery and wondered of the scenes that had been enacted through the Hollow, for there was abundant evidence of previous visitations of far different char-acter from that of their short sojourn. They loitered along on their return to the Cave. The boy and girl utilizing the accasion to the fullest capacity in play and laughter. When the cave was reached the sun was casting long shadows to the east. They unswung their hammocks. gathered up their utensils, resumed their seats in the carriage and were soon speed-ng eastward to their homes. That man has since occupied eminent

sitions of official honor in state and nation, a candidate in one of the national eventions for nomination for the Presidency. The boy has become an able an eloquent divine in the M. E. Churc South, having reached the highest post tion attainable in that church. The girl, grown to womanhood, is now the wife of an U. S. Senator from a neighboring state and a brilliant star in Washington socie-ty, where she has held sway as a queen among the intellectual and charitable people in the higher walks of life in the nation's capital for several winters. Her husband is an influential factor in his political party and has a bright promise

of larger fame in time to come. Effingham Co., Ill. DYPE.

She was a little Cambridge girl, and not very well acquainted with school disci-One day she was discovered whis pering, and the teacher sent her to an antercom to meditate on the enormity of her offense. When she was again per-mitted to join her classmates, the teacher asked, "What were you saying to the girl Cleveland Co., Okla.

STELLA.

Way and always with the plants as I ever saw, and I have them in bloom until long after Christmas by bringing the boxes into the house, where they will not freeze. I do not divide the roots of my geraniums, but in every other way I treat them as I do to the diagrams and chrysanthemums by keeping her how nice you looked in your new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—the class in spelling will new dress." "Well new dress."

STAND BY YOUR PROMISE.

"You mustn't repeat this, you know, for I promised not to tell." said a girl who was betraying a confidence to a friend; and apparently it did not enter her head to wonder why she should trust her friend to wonder why she should be and pledged her word to keep another's secret, and had broken her promise. What assurance ald broken her promise. What assurance did she have that the other would not follow her example?

Some of us who betray confidence in this way excuse ourselves by saying, "I promised not to tell, but you won't count." But do we always make it clear to those who are so unfortunate as to trust us, that we intend to share their secret with at least one? Mental reserva-tions are not enough. If we cannot keep a confidence, let us refuse to accept it. And it does not excuse us for telling a secret we have promised to keep, that we take it for granted that some one's else honor is higher than our own.—Young People's Weekly.

One thing that keeps young men down is their fear of work. They aim to find genteel occupations, so they can dress well and not soil their clothes, and handle things with the tips of their fingers. They do not like to get their shoulders under the wheel, and they prefer to give orders to others, or figure as masters, and let some one else do the drudgery. There

Poultry

POULTRY AND PIG BONES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would like to know through the columns of your pa-per if there is any value in the bones of pigs and fowls left from the table, and where one can get a small bone cutter and EMMA ROBINSON

Pike Co., Mo.

We presume our correspondent asks at o the value of the bones for poultry food There is for that purpose practically no fference between the bones of small and mals and fowls and those of the large minals. All such refuse from the tab should be made use of for the poulity. The Stratton Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., manu facture a good bone cutter at prices fron \$5 up. freight n Organ

Editor RURAL WORLD: Some tim

has passed since my last "paper" ap-peared. We all took an outing for a week during the time of the St. Louis Fair. We were in the city from the 6th until the the imitations now on the market. Write today. 14th of October. We fully intended calling at the RURAL WORLD office while the city, but time and conditons did no permit. I had an operation performed or ne of my eyes while there, which has proved entirely satisfactory, but has caused the non-appearance of my contri-butions of late, and threw me some ba-hind with other correspondence. We also visited O'Fallon, a small station on the cured a position, take hold of everything with both hands and "jump right into his work," as if he meant to succeed, we have confidence that he will prosper. But, if Wabash, a few miles above St. Louis, and in company with Dr. Kenner (who is our brother and located at O'Fallon), we he stands around and asks questions, all visited the museum or club house and duck hunting grounds of the richest club when told to do anything; If he tells you that this or that belongs to some other boy to do, for it is not his work: If he does not try to carry out his orders in the city, known as the Culvre Club. This was to me one of the most interesting explanations when asked to run an crant and and makes his employer think ne country in the Mississippi Valley. It that this or that belongs to some other could have done the whole thing himself—one feels like discharging such a boy on the spot, for he is convinced that he was the spot he was the way that he was the was the way t looked more like home to me than thes

the spot, for he is convinced that he was not cut out for success. The boy wil be cured with mediocrity or will be a failure.

We met some enthus astic chicken friends. Some customers of ten years' standing, whom we had never met, recognized to the convenience of the properties of There is no place in this century for the lazy man. He will be pushed to the wall. nized us from our family group that ap peared in the RURAL WORLD

time ago.

The pile of mail that had accumulated while we were away, the work on the Mothers will find "Mrs. Wiuslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething. place also running behind, and the co tion of my eyes when we returned have made it pretty interesting for me to catch up. However, I threw off my coat and standing collar, rolled up my sleeves and went to work, and at this writing have things all in good shape for the comfor

of my feathered pets.

I have been cleaning out the concrete poultry house, wheeling the contents into the vineyard and returning a wheel-bar row full of fresh earth each time to the house, putting three loads to each room ten feet aquare. I dressed it down level with a garden rake, then covered the floor six inches with leaves from the ma ple, oak and hickory trees that make up our grove, in which our dwelling house stands. This combination of fresh earth and leaves in the house gives it a clear appearance, and is very inviting to the pullets, with wheat thrown in the leave furnishing a splendid working place for ; also there is a comfortable when they get tired of working.

We have about 100 Brown Leghorn p lets to put in this house to work for eggs this fall and winter, from which we ex pect some good results. Eggs are a good price now-29 cents per dozen in the mar-ket here. But our demand now for eggs for incubating is in excess of the supply. We are going to mate these B. L. pullets with two-year-old cocks right away, that when we are ready to start the cubators in December the eggs will uitable for incubation and the chicks hatched the first of the new year will ail be thoroughbred.

I used the hatchet on some very fine specimens last spring on account of mix-ture, and some we sold at 50 cents each when three months old. There is go profit in a chicken hatched January 1 ar sold March 31 at 50 cents. We can d such work as this in the cold winter time when we can't do anything else, and make good wages at it, provided, of we have suitable houses for the

course, we have suitable houses for the incubators and brooders.

Concrete makes a splendid house for the incubators; a wall eight inches thick will turn the cold of king winter. It's cheap, durable and easily made. One house will last a lifetime. There is no wear to mine that I can see except the roof. A good white oak clapboard roof will last one-half of the average life of will last one-half of the average life of will last one-half of the average life of man. Concrete also makes a good he house. It is comfortable and healthy for It keeps them warm, and they n it. It's good enough for me.

I am feeding whole wneat and ground wheat, the former in the leaves and the latter in troughs. I am going to try blood meal for my laying stock this win-ter. I will feed it with the ground feed dry in troughs, in proportions of 1 to 15 parts of ground feed. E. W. GEER.

MRS. U. E. THURMOND, Lo Mo., one of our old and valued advertisers, in joining our poultry columns again writes: "My Barred Plymouth Rocks are better than ever—in purchasing good breeders or exhibition stock, you can not do better than write me for prices. also have good, large, young M. B. Turkeys and some year-old hens and a two-year-old Tom."

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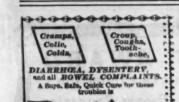
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The Pig Pen

PIG PASTURES

Editor RURAL WORLD: Referring to Mr. A. G. Crenshaw's query regarding hog pastures, in the issue of October 30, I would suggest that he sow oats and rape for the early pasture and peas alone for later use. To make rapid growth peas should not be sown until the weathr is real warm. I sowed oats and rape in the 23d of March and there is still ome rape remaining in the patch after aving stock on it all summer.

On August 19 I sowed about seven acre outs and rye for fall pasture, and I ve never seen better pasture than it is

s very scarce, although the weather is very fine for outdoor work. Wheat as a general thing looks well. ALOYS SCHNEIDER. Charles Co., Mo.

TO KEEP PORK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As butchering time is near at hand, I will give our ethod of curing our meat and render our lard, both of which keep the very best until the following fall. The lard we render in an iron kettle; as soon as clear we dip off, not letting it become brown which makes it strong. As soon as wel sooked, press with a press used for that purpose, and it will be a beautiful white and so nice and sweet. People getting some of our lard want more, and sometimes engage it months ahead.

THE HAMS AND SHOULDERS.-We these cool until the day after butch-ng, then rub well with saltpeter (about e ounce to a hog), which aids in keep ngs its color. Then pack in Make a strong salt water that will carry an egg, and pour over the meat. Let it remain in that for about two months. Then take out and smoke about a week or until well dried out. Put each piece in a muslin bag to keep out all inects and hang in a cool room upstairs, and it will keep all summer ready for use. It will not be too salty to boll, but night be to fry. We have always kept

ur meat this way. HOW TO KEEP SAUSAGE.—We take HOW TO KEEP SAUSAGE.—We take large crock, put in a heavy layer of ait, then pack in well a layer of sausage; then sait and so on until full. Don't e afraid to use sait. Weight it down teavily and it will draw water of itself. neavily and it will draw water or itself.

Now when you want to use some any
time, take out as much as you may want
and soak in water two days. Then smoke
and replace in strong salt water, and it
will keep a couple of weeks, and will be

Use plenty of water to boil in. We have sausage now of last fall's make, and it is just as good as can be.

Wayne Co., O.

I. J. GRABER.

THE RREEDING SEASON FOR EARLY

The season for early March pigs con ences in November. The early pig is all right if the farmer is prepared to take care of it when it comes. Insufficient preparation is the cause of a large per cent of the loss of early farrowings. Too many trust to the weather conditions to carry them through, hoping that it will be fine when the sows farrow. If the farmer has warm houses the condition of the weather cuts a small figure and he pays little attention to it. But if he has ot, and has not kept the date of breeding, he will smart under his losses and complain of the weather and his 'luck,'' says John M. Jamison in the "Ohio Far-

Now to the farmer that has suffered loss in this way, and the breeding season does not find him any better prepared than he was before, but still hoping that he may be lucky in counting the pigs in fair weather, we say, do not breed early, for a pig farrowed a month later, with warm sunshine to help it out, will be worth more than the weather-stunted early pig. It stands to the pig breeder's interest to look ahead a little and breed his sows at a time to have them farrow

when he can best take care of the pigs. The careful man will know beforehand what boar he will use. If he owns one he will have him on the farm some time before time of breeding. If he hires the use of one, he will know for certain that he is in prime condition, not overworked. If he purchases the use of the male, he stands a better chance of getting a good e than if he depended on borrowing The lender of such stock is generally in the same condition at farrowing time as the borrower; both are disappointed in the crop of pigs. It is too late now for the suggestions of this article to right all these things. Some of them can be cor-

rected. First, commence with making a record of the time the sows are bred. Next, if they are thin put some flesh on their frame. Next, keep them warm and free then close the gate, and you have her. No running, no chasing; got her right no chasing the stream of the close the gate, and you have her. from vermin, and do not feed all corn, over the fence, in a mudhole. Another over the fence, in a mudhole. Another point, if the sows can be bred near together it is a great advantage; then the pig crop is even, and as a result is more easily cared for; and more than this, the litters can often be divided to an advan-tage. We never like to see breeding stock so thin that the bones can be counted, nor do we like to see them so fat that it is a question whether it would not be bet ter to sell them, their high making it so uncertain as to the value

The farmer who has a bunch of hogs to
Sell this fail is certain to receive a good

can be handled with ease at farrowing price for them if he puts them in market- time, especially the young sows, it is her not to breed them early, but later, so the

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pigs will be farrowed when the days are nainly bright and warm, the sun shinmg with a life-giving heat. With this tind of weather the young sows can nostly be left to themselves at farrow-ng time. The cautious pig grower will consider all the conditions that may arise and breed his sows accordingly.

THE HOG FROM BIRTH TO SALE. Another chapter in John Cownie's story

of the hog, as told before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture: THE HOG HOUSE.—The first require ment in the hog industry is a good hor You can't get along without that

In the old times we had them gathered around the straw stacks, lying around fence corners and sometimes quite suc-But there is too much risk from loss un

less you have proper snelter for both brood sows and young hogs. They must have protection, and so I say that the first requirement is a good

I know a great many will say you can't afford it: it takes too much m

I say you can't afford to be without it. You must have a good house. If you are to make a success, you must have the means at hand that will insure

ning down the center.
I would have the alley 40 feet with pens on each side six or eight feet,

and a window to each pen.

No outside door, but I would have a door opening into each pen from the alley and a window to allow light and ventilation for the hogs at all seasons of the

I would set the hog house north and south, so that the morning sun would strike one side and the afternoon sun the other, so that during the day, when the sun was shining, every pen would be warmed and lighted and lit up with the unlight, every corner of it.

Have a gate to each pen. That is im-

ortant. When I first built a hog house, I had it all built with movable partitions, my be-lief at that time being that the hogs had to be all together for fattening purposes, and I put in partitions for farrowing

There is no objection to partitions whether the apartments be large

pile in one place and smother each oth-Pens are absolutely necessary for far

owing time. Suppose you had an alley as long as ou please. Your sows, after being bred, are allow-

ed full access to the building.
You remember—go back in memory—a number of you have had the same experience I have had-you tried to raise hogs without any buildings; be working in the field; come up to the house and find that the sow is going to farrow; no place to put her; you improvise some pen—hay adder, wagon box or something; you try to get the sow to go in; she won't; yo start after her; you can't get her in; you call the hired man; you call Bill and Charley and Mary to help to get her in; you can't get her in; you call mother;

mother comes with the broom, and of ourse you get her in then The next morning you have a fine litter f pigs, but they are all dead.
All this can be obviated by having the

louse that I have described. Have your house clean; a light bed of good, clean straw.
You see a sow preparing to farrow; gathering straw; selecting a pen for her-

there. She has her own nest made and there is no trouble whatever.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR WROTE:

ers, no leaves-November!" Many Amercans would add no freedom from catarrh. which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly trou-blesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, be ing one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is cap-able of eradicating scrofula, completely cures catarrh and taken in time prevents onsumption. We cannot see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicing in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's greatest medicine for America's greatest disease-catarrh.

IN MR. A. 'CRAWFORD'S consignment to the Chicago sale, December 4, 1901, will be four out of the successful prize winning herd of Berkshires exhibited on a tour of the big fairs from the Pan-Amer-ican to St. Louis, Mo., in 1901. This herd of hogs attracted a great deal of com-ment and attention on account of their great size and fine finish, and is recog-nized as being one of the best herds in the show ring this season. In their veins predominate the blood of the Golden King, Victor, Lee, Enterprise and Broad Top families, and many other of the stars of this great breed of hogs. They are the real type of the American bacon hog. To see them is to admire them.

If young pigs are kept too full of slot their development is hindered by a t great strain on the digestive organs.

ogs. The breeder and fattener cannot et along without both. Each has a unction to perform in the economy of the og that cannot be overlooked. Corn is sary for fattening and finishing off the hogs, and the clover is just as need-ful for spring and summer feeding. More than this, the clover is a winter food, and the more we recognize this the better it will be for our pocketbooks. Clover hay almost as good a winter food for the whine as fresh clover is for summer. Fed of the hogs in winter along with corn we tet almost the ideal ration for the hogs, and there is little chance of sickness, writes William Conway in the "Michigan

needs adopt no other line of farm-He has his hands full and the three together so well that he need not add third crop to them. Even the fertility the soil can be kept up with these ree products so there will be little or degeneration in it. By curing plenty the same time a cheap food and one at the same time a cheap food and one that keeps up the health of the hogs bet-ter than if they had corn alone. A liberal supply of this clover hay stacked away for whiter use will enable a farmer to winter his hogs at a cost much lower than another who-depends chiefly upon corn and scraps. There are methods of feeding the clover hay that will tend to improve its value by making the swine relish it more, and more study and experiment along this line wil eventually help

The leaves and chaff of the clover hay rmerly made a considerable item of aste. These to-day are fed to the hogs by mixing them up with a small amount bran middlings and then soaking them over night in water. Let the water be hot when poured in, and then feed when cold. The hogs relish this mixture and eat it greedily the next morning. When all the loose leaves and chaff have been used up in this way, the clover hay can be cut up and soaked and mixed with middlings, bran or cracked corn. Slops from the kitchen intended for the hogs can be mixed with the clover hay eaves instead of bran and middlings. All that is required is some kind of concentrated food to give the clover hay a more palatable and moist taste. This can be obtained in a variety of ways, and one may prove almost as beneficial as another. The hogs should not be allowed to fill up on this, but a certain proportion should be given every day in connection with corn or some of its products.

MAKING HOGS PROFITABLE.

The hog has been very properly called "the mortgage lifter." I have been raising and feeding hogs for market from my boyhood, with some degree of success.

days or two weeks if possible to a thrif- and bear wool. After the Merinor ame age.

As to crossing with anotaes, as to crossing with anotaes, speak; but it is important to have them speak; but it is important to have them age and style, so they will be attractive to the buyer, and by so doing you will get 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds more than if they lacked uniformity. Have each sow named or numbered, and record the date they lacked uniformity. Have each sow a hred and be prepared to care for bor has a flock that turns off a heavy fleece of medium wool and has early fleece of medium wool and has early As to crossing with another, I will not

ally until they are a week old, when the sows should be on full feed. It is imsows should be on full feed. It is important to give the sow some slop before she farrows to insure a good flow of milk. ed. Lambs may be turned into the cornpigs makes a great demand on the sow.

For early spring pigs a good growth of rye or wheat is excellent. When the pigs are a great aid to keeping late starting are

full feed on corn on a good clover pastur will give a greater gain to the amount of corn fed than if fed longer.—S. Y. Thorn-ton, before Missouri Swine Breeders' As-

MANAGEMENT OF HOGS.

What is the quickest possible way to get the growth of pigs? is the question with farmers at the present prices, and no two farmers will agree on just how to produce it, as there may be various ways that will answer equally as well. But the cheapest way is the main point to consider. We believe good judgment, knowledge gained from actual experience, is as profitable to the breeder as the feed he The man who raises corn, clover and has on hand. First use healthy, strong mothers, good nurses if you want growthy pigs, writes J. C. Clipp in "Na-tional Stockman." Do away with the of fensive swill barrel and give pure, sweet or fresh slops made of ground wheat two parts, ground oats one part, cornmeal one degeneration in it. By curing plenty part, mixed with milk, to the sow. It gives her splendid nourishment for the same time a cheap food and one growing pigs. We do not believe in feeding this too strong just before or after farrowing, as it forces too much milk into the udder and causes a diarrinea in the pigs. Give the sow and pigs plenty of sunshine and exercise and feed the sow light for 10 days after farrowing. After that time increase to full feed and give liberally of charcoal and ashes mixed with soda, a teaspoonful for every two pigs gives the sow good appetite and frees both sow and pigs of worms. A lit-tle salt may be added but salt should be used sparingly though regularly. When the pigs are at least four weeks old pre pare a separate run for them and feed cracked corn and slop of the same mix-ture as given the sow when pigs were farrowed. Feed the sows liberally all along and have plenty of clover pasture for the hogs and pigs throughout of the pigs. This is cheap and health-ful. One point should never be overlook-ed: Give the hogs free access to water at all times, and breed nothing but good for the hogs and pigs throughout the life

WOMAN'S IDEAS OF THE SHEEP

Seldom are such favorable times offered for embarking in an industry as are at present in sheep. The price is low for good but thin ewes, extremely so; and it one of the laws of prosperity to buy of that scared feeling about the I commenced on a farm with a gage on it for \$1,500. I had other stock, but paid close attention to my hogs, believing by so doing I would sooner have a clear title to my farm. My object was soon accomplished. Then I bought a more valuable farm and mortgaged it for \$1,500. I stuck close to my friend "the \$1,500. I stuck close when perhaps the corn consumed by their on such intimate terms with my old the larger of the two breeds; both have friend as I have been.

To begin with, it is important to have large, hardy, prolific sows and enough of either the very coarse or fine wools. To begin with, it is important to have arge, hardy, prolific sows and enough of them to raise at one litter each a car load

Those little wrinkly Merinos were very when ready for market.

I find the Duroc-Jersey to fill the bill exactly; but let every one have the breed that will raise the most pigs of the heaviest weight, in the shortest time. Breed for early spring pigs and all within ten dry early spring were very plenty some 39 years ago, but in those days sheep were kept exclusively for wool. We never thought of disposing of lambs for mutton; an occasional wether was killed in threshing time, but the wethers were usually destined to live long. ty, well developed boar (but never more than two a day to one boar), so as to have the pigs strong, hearty and near the were large, with very long, coarse, hair were large, with very long, coarse, hair like wool, fit only for carpet yarn.

mess or neglect on your part at this time will cause you to lose more than you can make on what happen to get through all right. The sows should be in good order but not fat.

I would prefer I visited them each morning with a feed of oats and wheat screenings. I was very make on what happen to get through all right. The sows should be in good order but not fat.

The sows should be in good order but not fat.

The sows should be in good order wheth the pleased when I found that they did not care very much for the feed, which would choose the blood predominating the present and the pleased when I found that they were satisfied. but not fat.

Feed moderately until after the pigs and make an outcross to remedy a defect come and then increase the feed gradually until they are a week old, when the sows should be on full feed. It is important or the pigs and make an outcross to remedy a defect with the new field of clover and grass and they wanted nothing more, writes help you determine whether or not sheep farming will pay you. Sheep delight in a mer."

The character of your land should be wanted nothing more, writes farming will pay you. Sheep delight in a mer."

Feedore a defect wanted and they wanted nothing more, writes farming will pay you. Sheep delight in a mer."

Feedore being taken from the old passes. rolling pasture and are not adapted to low, wet ground. The sheep do double ture they were fed oats and wheat and I have known pigs to get poor, and if the weather was cold chill to death because the swenter they are not kept. Pass a farm where sheep are kept and the pasfore they would have been all right. Feed there well kept lawn, so the swenter they are all of the worns in their stomach through the whore sheep are kept and the pasfore they would have been all right. Feed the well kept lawn, so the swenter the worns in their stomach through the whore and appeared to be doing nicely for a week. One morning I wisted them as usual and found a few where the lambs pick them up. I have the sow liberally on good slop and corn and let her have access to the best pasture possible, for a litter of eight or ten and sometimes eleven and twelve hearty

warm, but for the benefit of the coming corn or other crop feed on a clover field produced the wonderfully rank growth where you can utilize the manure, which had been used many years before as a is the richest of any made on the farm. He told me that the piece of ground that were found in many; but after finding fully a handful of worms in the stomach of a small, weak lamb, I decided to give the richest of any made on the farm.

O obtain satisfactory results in painting, we recommend Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, and employ a practical painter.

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BERKSHIRES.

HARRIS & McMAHAN, LaMine, Mo.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901. The Shepherd 50 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRES 50

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The consignments will consist of boars ready for service; young sows of breeding age, and sows bred to the most popular sires of the country

The International Live Stock Show at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, NOV. 30TH TO DEC. 7TH, 1901.

The BEST BERKSHIRES ever offered to the public at auction. The sale held in the steam heated sale pavilion. For catalogue and particular ress CHAS. F. MILLS, Springfield, Ill., Secretary American Berkshire Ass Send all mail bids to either A. J. LOVEJOY, Manager, Roscoe, Ill.; CHA MILLS, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.; or COL. R. R. BAILEY, Auctioneer, Gibson II. Send all bids to the above, care W. E. SKINNER, Union Stock Yards, ago, Ill., after November 30. CHAS, F. ibson City, ards, Chic-

fed upon the prairies. It is hard to over-estimate the value of an animal like the sheep, that will rid a farm of weeds and add to its natural fertility. Farmers, disgusted with the market value of heep to-day, will think, no doubt, that they are poor property, but, mark my words, before five years this industry will they are poor property, but, mark have a boom; do not wait until it is at its height to get acquainted with the sheep Sheep are going, going. Some fine day we will see them quoted high; then the farmers will again talk of "money in sheep" and begin buying, only to let go thereby helping to depress the market.— Drovers' Journal. in a rush when another decline sets in,

STOMACH WORMS IN LAMBS

The article on "The Intestinal Parasites of Sheep" has suggested to me the idea nicely and there are no signs whatever of giving my experience with stomach worms in lambs during this last summer.

During the latter part of July I took 104 requires too much time to be the best lambs from their pasture about two miles from home, where no sheep had ever been and where forage and shade were abundant, but the water supply was bare-ly sufficient for their needs. It was durthey are bred and be prepared to care for each sow and pigs to themselves before she is due to farrow, for a little careless-

Before being taken from the old pas-

spoonful of gasoline in a half pint of sweet milk. It took three of us to make a full team to do the drenching, one to "mix drinks," one to administer the dose

and the third man to catch and hold the lamb on its rump between his knees. We used two one-pint drenching bottles in order to economize time, and it would take us from 35 to 40 minutes to complete

The lambs were brought to the barn lot In the evening, drenched in the morning and not turned out to pasture until noon, thus feed and water were withheld from them for 12 hours before and six hour after the dose. On the first round there were no mishaps until we came to one lamb which was so weak it could not walk more than a few yards before would fall. We dosed it just the same and within ten minutes it was dead. cut it open immediately and found plenty of worms which were still alive; evident-ly the gasoline had not reached them. We drenched them on three successive mornings and after waiting a week re-



of stomach worms.

The writer of "The Intestinal Paracoal tar creosote, but as far as effectiveness is concerned I am well pleased with the gasoline. However, any remedy which lessens the labor and expense is so much gain, and if the worms can be expelled by one treatment of creosote instead of six by gasoline, the former is the more desirable

Now I would like to ask the writer of the article referred to if he thinks the hot, dry weather of July was the cause of death of the first lambs which died. They were very fat and heavily wooled I have seen it stated that the sheep carry



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Is what everybody says who

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It Conquers Pain Price, 25c and 30c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINI

The Markets

WHEAT-Cash Market-Sales delivered of No. 2 red at 78%c this side and not salable above 74%c E. side. No. 3 red quotable at 72%g73%c and No. 4 at 71%72c. iza. lots No. 2 red at 73%c in elevator and %c on Levee. No. 2 sold at 72c for yellow and 72%c for Kansas; No. 2 at 71%g72c.

n Levee. No. 2 sold at 72c for yellow. 72½c for Kansas; No. 3 at 71¼G72c, mixed at 71¼c. RN—Cash Market—No. 3 at 62625½c 62½625c old; No. 2 yellow at 62½6 No. 3 yellow at 62625½c new and 63c No. 2 white at 62½66c. No. 3 white, at 62½66c. From store, loaded, 4,000 No. 2 at 63c and 8,000 No. 2 white at 62½664c.

7644c. 173—Cash Market—No. 2 sold at 42@ No. 3 at 42½c; No. 2 Northern at 42½ ;; No. 2 white at 43½644½c; No. 3 te at 43643½c; No. 4 white at 422642½c YE—No. 2 at 57@58c; 60c bid No. 2 to

BRAN—91c in large and 92c in small sits: at mill 30c to 95c.

BHIPSTUFF—\$1.10 this side; at mill \$1.10 Gi.15.

HAY—Pices E. trk. as follows: Timothy \$14.50 for choice, \$13@14 for No. 1, \$11@12.50 for No. 2; clover \$10@11 for No. 2 and \$12@13 for No. 1; clover-mixed ranges at \$3@13; prairie this side \$13 for choice to \$12@13 for No. 1 and \$10@11 for No. 2; alfalfa \$11@3.

PRICES ON CHANGE.
The following tables show the range of prices on future and cash grains:
Closed Ranged Closed Saturday. Yesterday.

Wheat—
Dec ...73% a 73%@74½ 73% b May ...77½ a 77 @77½ 77½@1½ b
Dec ...00% a 60½@60% 60% a
May ...62% b 62½@60% 65% 0
May ...42 b 42 @42% 42½
Cash wheat, corn and oats ranged:
Wheat—
Wyesterday. Saturady. Year Ago. 2 red...74¼@74¼ n 74 @74½ 74 @75½ l red....73¼@73¾ 73 @73½ 73 @71½ l red....73¼@73 72 @72½ 62 @71½ hard ...72 @72½ 62 @71½ hard ...72 @72½ 65%@70 2 mixed.62%/663 2 white.62%/664% 3 mixed.62 663 4 mixed.62 662 3 white.62%/663 2 yellow.62%/663% 3 yellow.62%/663%

2 mixed.42 @42½ 32 @42½ 23¼@24 2 north. 43 42½ n 24 @24½ 2 white.43¼@44¼ 43¼@43½ 26 @25 3 white.43¼@43¾ 42½@43 25½@26

EGGS-Current receipts at 20c, loss off, for near-by; receipts, 261 cases; ship-

for near-by; receipts, 3al cases, for near-by; receipts, 3al cases, ments, 460 cases.

BUTTEE—Steady. Quotations: Cream-BUTTEE—Steady. Quotations: Cream-gry, extra, 25c; firsts, 20021c; seconds, 166

Id. Dairy—Extra, 166

Id. First, 140

Id. Gounty—Choice, 11c; poor to fair, 260

Io. Ladle packed—Expell. 11c; grease, 4c, Ladle packed—Expell. 11c; grease, 4c, Ladle

stronger values than the previous Monday.

Horse Quotations—Heavy draft, common to good, \$120/9150; choice to extra, \$160/9156; choice to extra, \$160/9156. Chunks, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs., fair to good, \$36/90; good to choice, \$85/9110. Coach horses and cobs—Fair to good, \$140/9175; choice to extra, \$200/950. Horses for the Bouth—Small, light drivers, fair to good, \$30/945; choice to extra, \$55/970. Southern drivers—Large, \$85/9125. Export chunks, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.—Plain to good, \$75/990; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$85/910; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$85/910; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$85/910; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$85/910; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$85/910; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900; choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good, \$75/900, choice to extra, \$100/9120. Business drivers—Gair to good,

small plugs 230230; heavy work plugs 34042
BT. LOUIS CURB MARKET.

y wheat 77%c asked; puts 76%6776;
c. corn 60%c asked; puts 60%6; calies

PRICES ON CHANGE.

PRICES ON CHANGE.

of following tables show the range of so on future and cash srains:

Closed Ranged.

Saturday. Yesterday. Yesterday.

at 73%674% 73%b.

y ...77% a 737%7 77%6%b

on the early market the transactions and the dealers were slow buyers.

On the early market the transactions were very limited.

Mule quotations (for broke mules, 4 to 7 70% 60% 60% a were very limited.

Mule quotations (for broke mules, 4 to 7 70% 60% 60% a were very limited.

COTTON—Local spot quotations—Ordinary, 5%c; good ordinary, 6%c; low middling, 7%c; good middling, 7%c; middling of fancy Polled-Angus steers which averaged 1,434 lbs. and sold for \$6.85. The demand this week for all classes of beef cattle was strong, and not enough were here to supply it. The run of Westerns in the Native division was not near as heavy as last week, and prices were generally 10 to 20c higher than ten days or two weeks ago. The run of cow and helfer butcher cattle was light; very best classes corn-fed helfers were in strong. common and medium grades were shade tower. There is very little demand for common and mediumb, off-colored stock steers, and bulk of them are sold for canning purposes. Receipts of bulk ways.

ally 40c to 75c; lamb at 18c to 20c; shearlings at 5c to 15c; dry stock, fallen, etc.,
74c per 1b.
ROOTS—Ginseng at from \$3.75 to \$4.25;
tady slipper at 6c; seneca at 30c; pink at
the bulk at \$2.4002.65. Fancy native helfrecord wahoo—bark of root, 8c, bark of tree 24c;
wahoo—bark of root, 8c, bark of tree 24c;
wahoo—bark of root, 8c, bark of tree 24c;
shake at 32c; black at 4c; angelica at 7c;
blood at 24c; blue flag 3c; skulicap leaves
16c; sassafras bark 4c; wild ginger 4c.
CASTOR BEANS—Bid \$1.35 and \$1.40 pc
but for prime in car lots; small and inferior less.
CASTOR OIL—Lots 200 gal 11½c b No.
1 and 10½c No. 3. Smaller quantities 16
2 and 10½c No. 3. Smaller quantities 1

because the programment of the period of the

at \$6.65 and averaged 1,532 lbs. The market ruled about the same as the close of last week. Chicago reported 22,000, market on best steady, all others 10c lower. Receipts in Quarantine division were liberal, but prices on all except canning grades ruled about steady; canners were 10c lower.

HOGS—Receipts fairly liberal, market ruled weak to 5c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts moderate, sheep declined 10c, lambs 15 to 25c.

Clover seed is a medium crop, some pretty good, others not worth hulling. The seed is selling at \$4 a bushel; wheat, 68 cents; oats, 35 cents; corn, 50 cents; potatoes, 50 cents; apples, 60 cents; hay, baled, \$9 a ton; butter, 18 cents a pound; eggs, 18 cents a dozen.

Late potatoes turned out better than was expected. Winter apples are very scarce; there are none to ship from here, some farmers not having any to put in the cellar.

IRA J. GRABER.

The approaching centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase has suggested THE STORY OF MISSOURI-A MISto the Treasury Bureau of Statistics the compliation of some data regarding the present condition and productions of the territory included within that purchase.

BUTTER-Bissady. Quotations: Creaning purposes. Receipts of bulls were fixed. District Superior Strate Superior Superior Strate Superior Strate Superior Superi

the week the minkers sound at a full make the week the minker sound at a full make the week the minker sound at a full make the week the minker sound at a full make the week the make the week the minker sound at a full make the week the make the sound of them are stockers in the week the form and will be held over," said Mr. Logan.

"The very are see that the county. The number fed last year was considerable. The number fed last year was considerable. The number fed last year was considerable. The summer fed last year was considerable. The number fed last year was considerable. The number fed last year was considerable. Th

HORSES—A very fair supply considering the condition of the market materialised for the Monday auction. It was largely of plain to good quality, including very few choice heavy arrivals and leaning largely to medium and small offerings. In some respects it was a more active and more favorable market than at the opening of last week, but it was not in the Eastern demand, which still ruled along retricted lines with an irregular and insurgant tendency. The Southern inquiry, however, was pretty active, and smooth offerings found a ready outlet at slightly stronger values than the previous Monday.

Horse Quotations—Heavy draft, common to good, 31206156; choice to extra, 3100 (3155. Chunks, 1,150 to 1,550 ibs., fair to good, 350678); good to choice, 3850110, good. 3506780; good to choice, 3850110, good to \$4.00; to \$2.55.

to \$4.60; best bucks, \$2.00 to \$2.50; stockers, shelling too much corn and leaving too \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Monday, Nov. 11, 1901.—CATTLE—Receipts were light in native division, but included a few loads of good, which sold at \$6.65 and averaged 1,532 lbs. The market ruled about the same as the close of the corn and the solution of the same as the close of the second s

Wayne Co., Ohio,

SOURI STORY BOOK.

Champ Clark, Congressman from the Ninth District, and Walter Williams, editor of "The Columbia Missouri Herald," have in preparation and nearly ready for publication "The Story of Missouri." The

demand, and values were generally 10 to demand, and values were generally 10 to 15c higher than a week ago; common and 100,000 bushels, or 38 per cent of the total medium classes no more than steady. Canning grades sold 10 to 1sc lower. There 15c a good demand for good stockers and 11000 was valued at over \$10,000,000, and of rye over \$2,000,000; while their produc-tion of potatoes in 1900 amounted to over \$25,000,000 dollars, that of hay \$130,000,000, and that of cotton \$60,000,000 in value. The total value of the agricultural products of ning purposes. Receipts of bulls were the States formed from the Louisiana and alive and in a way that every Mis-

wherein business operations were taught was established in St. Louis, called Jones commercial College. Students came in

were graduated and took their places in
the business world. The school flourished. Its founder, Jonathan Jones, was a
born educator, thoroughly up in civil and commercial law, and in all business methods, and, as well, something of a classical scholar. It is a notable fact that his work has left an indelible mark in the business careers of hundreds of his students. His graduates found they had done well. When time rolled around and Again the college sccred a suc "There are plenty of cattle in Decatur cess, and after years others of the same

Thanksgiving bird to the man who writes the Thanksgiving proclamations. The plo-neer turkey went to President Grant in 1872. It weighed thirty-six pounds, and elicited the first of the courteous notes knowledgment from the Executive Man-sion. Mr. Vose has been dubbed 'The Turkey King.' All through the summer and fall he makes occasional visits to the farms in the vicinity, keeping a watchful eye on the many flocks, and eagerly scan ning the strutting companies for the com-ing champion, the distinguished member of all the feathery tribes that is to rise eventually to the dignity of a place on the

grade of feed. This illustration shows the mill open for changing the burrs, an operation of but a few minutes. Strength, simplicity of construction and beauty of design are combined in this mill, the hardness of its plates, strength of gearing, number of rounds and pull of team, number of bushels ground and quality of feed are all points of excellence over other makes and give to this mill a distinct place of its own. The manufacturers will gladly send to all interested, a citalog of their full line of machinery.

PURE BRED SHEEP SALE.—The first annual combination sale of pure bred sheep at Chicago was held at Dexter Park, Oct. 15-16. Some 450 fine animals were disposed of, including Shropshires ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Market Report Furnished by Evans-Saider-Buel Company.

CATTLE—Receipts in native division were moderate; prices opened fore part of week strong and generally 10c higher. Bulk of beef cattle were of medium quality and flesh with exception of one load of fancy Polled-Angus steers which average 1,434 bys, and sold for 8.68. The decider of the states and the results of the entire United States.

Blick in the original thirteen States. The states and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area in 1990 was 14,768,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—They produced in 1890 1840,000,000 bushels of wheat its ever more charming than fiction.

Beginning with personal sketch, anecdote and reminiscence, the flesh-and blood side of London, Ont.; Leicesters from C. S. & W. V. Nevins of Chiles, Kan., and A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; and Rambouillets from R. Davis Bros., Davisburg, which are time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population of the stock was in fine condition, but title indicates, a story-book which its authors hope will prove more readable than the most delightful novel—as truth is ever more charming than fiction.

Beginning with the Trans-Amississiphi from Richard Gibson and Robert Miller

> "The Tennessee Farmer" (published at Nashville) reaches our desk very much improved in every respect. It has a very attractive new front page head, new de partment heads, and is better printed than

of interest to the farmers of this c glad to send you a sample copy free



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Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, Supt. of Model Dairy at the Pan-American, states, under date of Nov. 1st, "I find since the receipt of your letter, after carefully going over the figures of the seventy-one runs of their (the DeLaval) machine that I miscalled the figures, and the reading should be .0172 instead of .0161."

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Mr. Van Alstyne states in reference to the work done by the United States Separator in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, from Sept. 29th to Oct. 30th, inclusive, that in the fifty separate runs made by that separator during these days, with the milk of the ten different herds in the dairy test, the average per cent. of fat left in the skimmilk was .0138.

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